THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 26. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

PREVOST-PARADOL'S OPINION.

France Must Fight Prussia.

The Struggle Inevitable

And Victory Certain.

The French in Rome.

Preparing for Evacuation.

A History of the Occupation.

The Two Napoleons and the Church

England Getting Ready to Fight

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FRENCH IN ROME.

Proposed Evacuation of the Eternal City—The Franco-Prussian War Knocks the Props from Under the Pope—The French Occupation—When it Commenced—The Napoleonic Dynasty and the Church of Rome—The Gloomy Prospects of Pope Pius IX.

The early evacuation of Rome by the French troops has been anticipated as one of the consequences of the war between France and Prussia, and the rumors that have reached us by the cable render it probable that the Pope will be abandoned by his protectors within a few days. On Friday last M. Ollivier had an interview with the leading editors of Paris for the purpose of explaining the position of the French Government with regard to the secret treaty proposed to Prussia in 1866, and he took occasion also to allude to Rome and definitely indicated the intention of the French Government to withdraw its troops, by saying that "it has seemed equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome—equitable, because Italy has kept her promises; useful, because keeping our promises unites us more closely to Italy and Austria." It is impossible to tell what the ultimate consequences of this movement will be, or what will be the fate of the Pope, who in all probability will be compelled to abandon both Rome and Italy.

The French occupation of Rome forms a curious chapter in modern history, and it is a curious illustration of a certain line of policy inaugurated by the first Napoleon and carried out fully by his nephew. In 1797 Rome was captured by the armies of the French Republic, who sent the Pope to France and proclaimed a Roman republic. This was surpressed in 1799, and the Pope returned. In 1808, however, Napoleon took possession of the city with his troops, and in the year following he annexed it to his empire. This may be considered as the commencement of the French occupation of Rome, which ended with the fall of the first Napoleon, but which was revived as soon as his nephew came into power. All religion had been abolished under the republic, and Napoleon, with the far-sightedness of a great statesman, knew that its re-establishment would aid him in consolidating his power more than any other influence he could bring to bear. The revival of religion meant the restoration of law and order, and if he could absolutely control the Church he felt that the stability of his empire would be secured beyond any ordinary contingencies. Unfortunately for Napoleon the Pope could neither be bullied nor persuaded to countenance many of his schemes, and he therefore failed to secure him as a cordial ally ready at all times to wield the thunders of the Vatican for the purpose of terrifying the enemies of France. Pius VII was in reality held as a prisoner in France from 1809 until the abdication of the Emperor in 1814, when he returned to Rome. From that time until the revolutionary movements of 1848 nothing of moment occurred to disturb the temporal power of the successors of St. Peter.

On the accession of Pope Pius IX in 1846 great hopes were entertained that he would make a decided effort to reform the gigantic abuses of the Papal Government. The new Pope was believed to be inspired by liberal sentiments, and he was one of the most popular men in Italy. The news of his election to the papal chair created the greatest enthusiasm throughout the whole Italian peninsula. The breaking out of the French revolution in 1848 gave a powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal institutions throughout Europe, awakening a demand not for mere administrative reforms, but for more popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction commenced which only widened the breach between the Papal Government and the people, and gave a new impetus to the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased on the Pope taking for his Minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome; and it was scarcely possible to restrain the fury of the people. Count Rossi was assassinated on the 15th of November, 1848, and the Pope was obliged to flee from Rome in disguise to Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of his court and the diplomatic corps. On the 27th of November the Pope sent to Rome an ordinance declaring void all the acts of the Roman Chambers, which he superseded by a State commission. This document was treated with contempt by the Chambers, who proceeded to appoint a Provisional Government. On the 18th of February, 1849, the Pope called upon the Catholic powers for armed assistance, and on the same day the Roman Constituent Assembly declared a republic and deposed the Pope from his temporal authority.

Louis Napoleon was at this time President of the French republic, and was secretly arranging his plans for the re-establishment of the empire. Like his uncle, he was eager to obtain the moral support of the Church of Rome, and he accordingly answered the Pope's appeal by sending a body of troops under General Oudinot, which landed at Civita Vecchia on the 25th of April, 1849, and immediately marched upon Rome. The city, which was in possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged and was finally captured on the 1st of July. The Pope left Portici, where he had been for some time residing, on the 4th of April, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons. He entered Rome on the 12th of April, and declared a partial amnesty to his political opponents. His progressive tendencies had been thoroughly checked, however, and he has never since shown a disposition to reign as a constitutional monarch. The French garrison was maintained, and Napoleon III, by the practical support he has given to the Pope, has enabled him to remain in Rome as its ruler, in spite of the wishes of the Italian liberals, who look upon Rome as the only proper capital of their country, and who consider that the possession of the powers of a temporal prince by the Pope interferes with his legitimate functions as the head of the Church.

At the time of the treaty of Villafranca, after the Italian war of 1859, it was proposed to establish a confederation of the Italian States under the honorary presidency of the Pope. This project, however, was abandoned, and the kingdom of Italy was established, with Victor Emanuel at its head, but the French garrison still maintaining the supremacy of the Pope in the Roman territory. In consideration of the assistance he received from France, the King of Italy guaranteed to protect Rome from the attacks of the Italian liberals. This he has done, and between Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III the Red Republicans have been uniformly repulsed in all their attempts to gain possession of the Eternal City. The French Emperor has repeatedly threatened to withdraw his troops, but has refrained from doing so at the entreaty of the Pope, who fears that the Italian Government will, when left to itself, not take much trouble to carry out its engagements. In compliance with the treaty of 1864 the French garrison was indeed withdrawn for a time, but the attack upon Rome by the Garibaldians in September and October, 1867, induced the Emperor to again interfere, and a French expeditionary force was landed at Civita Vecchia on the 30th of October. The Garibaldians were defeated at Mentana on the 3d of November, and when the danger was past the bulk of the French force retired from Rome, leaving, however, a garrison for the protection of the Pope. This garrison it is now proposed to withdraw, and in the event of a general European conflict growing out of the war between France and Prussia, it is not easy to foretell what the fate of the Pope will be. With France at war with the most powerful military nation in Europe, the King of Italy will require considerable fortitude and more respect for the Pope than he has yet shown to refrain from seizing Rome, and it is scarcely possible that he will allow the opportunity to pass unimproved. In the event of the French abandonment of Rome it is said that the Pope intends to retire to the island of Malta, but it is probable that he has not yet been able to make any definite plans for the future, or to arrange for an abiding place in case he is obliged to turn his back upon Rome.

FRENCH GENERALS.

Sketches of Generals Lebœuf, Frossard, and Bourbaki.

Below we give sketches of three leading French generals who are destined to figure prominently in the war:—

Marshal Edmond Lebœuf,

who was recently commissioned as Major-General by the Emperor, and holds the chief command of the army under the latter, being charged with the general outlines of the French campaign, was born on November 5, 1809. He was educated in the Polytechnic School and at the military and artillery school at Metz or Mayence, which town is now in the very heart of the district where the principal operations will take place during the campaign on which he is now engaged. He graduated in 1833 and immediately became a lieutenant of artillery. He was very rapidly promoted. For service at the engagement of the Iron Gates in Algeria, which attracted the attention of the Orleans princes, he obtained the rank of captain in 1837. From 1848 to 1850 he was second in command of the Polytechnic School. He became *chef d' escadron* in 1846, and colonel in 1852. In 1854 he went to the Crimea as head of the artillery staff, with the rank of general of brigade or major-general. He took a prominent part in the battle of Alma, and was made general of division or lieutenant-general in 1857. In the Italian campaign of 1859 the whole of the artillery was placed under his supreme command. The French say that the success at the battle of Solferino was due in great measure to the timely aid of Lebœuf in bringing up an overwhelming number of guns to bear on the Austrian right. General Lebœuf afterwards became aid-de-camp to the Emperor and member of the Artillery Committee. In 1866 he was sent to Venice as Imperial Commissioner, and in 1867 was sent to replace General De Goyon at Tolouse, and to command the 6th Army Corps. By an imperial decree in the same year he was called to succeed Marshal Niel as Minister of War and member of the Cabinet, which offices were made vacant by the death of that personage. These are now again vacated by the departure of the incumbent to supervise the campaign. The Cabinet office Lebœuf had before resigned to make way for the new Cabinet combination of M. Emilie Ollivier, but his portfolio was returned to him in the ministerial change of June 3, 1870. General Lebœuf was elected a member of the General Council of Orne for the Canton of Trun Officer of the Legion of Honor, 1840, commander 11th August, 1850, was made Grand Officer 25th August, 1859, and received the Grand Cross 21st December, 1866.

He was created a Marshal of France in March, 1870. This change of the Minister of War to a Marshal was not approved of by the army, because of a supposed want of experience, but the will of Napoleon and the claims of his high position as minister overcame all opposition.

The General is said to be physically the biggest man in the French army. The world will soon have a chance to see for itself whether he is competent for the high position which he has now reached.

General Charles Augustus Frossard,

who is now in command of the 2d Corps, at St. Avold, was born April 26th, 1807, was from 1825 to 1827 a scholar of the Polytechnic School, and entered the military branch. Captain in 1833, ordnance officer to the king, chief of battalion in 1846, lieutenant-colonel in 1849, he was employed at the siege of Rome. He was then made second in command of the Polytechnic School, colonel on the 6th of January, 1852, director of the fortifications at Oran, and general of brigade 12th of May, 1855. Member of the Committee on Fortifications, he became general of division on the 24th of December, 1858. In 1859 he was engaged in the Italian campaign. Aid-de-camp to the Emperor, member of the mixed Commission of Public Works and of the Commission of Defense, General Frossard was made by the decree of the 15th of March, 1867, Chief of the Military Household and Governor of the Prince Imperial. In the beginning of 1867 he was made president of the Committee on Fortifications. He was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor on the 25th of June, 1859.

General Bourbaki,

who is now in command of the 8th Corps, at the army headquarters, Metz, is of Greek descent, and was born in Paris in 1816. He has acquired distinction as an officer in the African troops in the French service. He passed from lower grades to captain of the Zouaves in 1840, and by successive promotions, became General of division in 1857. He was prominent during the Crimean campaign in 1855, and distinguished himself successively at Alma, Inkermann, and the assault on Sebastopol. He also served in the Italian war. In May, 1869, he was placed in command of the second camp at Chalons, and, in July of the same year was named aid-de-camp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki was made Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and Grand Officer in 1860. In September, 1864, he received from the King of Prussia the ensign of the first-class of the Red Eagle.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Views of the Late Prevost-Paradol—The Last Chapter of His Work on "La Nouvelle France"—The Probability of a War with Prussia—The Chances of Victory or Defeat—The Principle of Nationalities.

In 1866 the late M. Prevost-Paradol published a work entitled "La Nouvelle France," in which he traced the possible destiny of his country. From the closing chapter of this work we take the following extracts:—

Which is the result of the events of 1866 for France? Whereto do those events carry us? Is Prussia going to follow in peace her invading march throughout Germany, or shall we attempt to stop it or at least to encumber it, sword in hand? Which one of these alternatives must we choose?

Let us submit these two hypotheses to a rapid survey, and let us begin by that of a war between France and Prussia, whatever may be the pretext or occasion of it. Will we be victorious over Prussia? The only fact that this matter leaves to question and doubt does not forbear to show us how striking have been the changes that our state of affairs has undergone of late years. Not long ago, when there was question about the military power of the States of the Continent, the only question we propounded to ourselves was whether France would be able to affront a European coalition; but at present, alas! the question is whether France could resist the single power of Prussia, and, furthermore, there is no one who does not feel the utmost respect for such a trial as fighting with her.

Be it as it may, we shall either be defeated or we shall win. Let us take up first the former, and by far the most pleasant hypothesis—that of a victory. Suppose we get it. What would we do with it? The principle of the nationalities, which theoretically is the main-wheel of our politics, but of the benefit of which we do never avail ourselves, while leaving others to do it, as M. Thiers eloquently said. This principle calls for two conditions for making the annexation of a foreign country a legitimate affair: first, the identity of race or of tongue, and, secondly, the consent of the people thereof. Prussia, of course, overlooked the consent of the German sections of her new empire when she embodied them with it; and as for her retention of the dukedoms of Posen and the two Danish Slesvig, she has altogether dispensed with identity and consent.

But suppose we are to imitate Prussia and apply the principle of the nationalities according to her own notions. Suppose that England shall not feel friendly on our attitude towards Belgium, and that we should drop away the consent of the last to incorporate it to France. Suppose, furthermore, that we should altogether disregard both the identity and the consent of the Rhenish provinces, or else that we (however great might be the blunder) should build up a state on the Rhine, which Germany should always claim to belong to her, and that it would be so easy to keep it as an independent State, as to keep it for ourselves; in every one of these cases the use of the victory would be a most difficult task, for to apply the principle of the nationalities after the Prussian fashion is, to speak plainly, to seize and keep important conquests at the sight of all Europe; and, on the other hand, to apply it faithfully, that is, to want annexations under the only conditions of identity and consent, means for us to withdraw from the battle-field with empty hands, and, therefore, to open the way to Prussia to her further aggrandizement in Germany, as soon as she shall get over our first blow. The Frenchmen who, like their actual government, feel so much assured by this principle of the nationalities, seem to have never thought what they want with it is to throw the world in the arms of pillage, thus offering a reasonable pretext to the ambition of the stronger; and, on the other side, that if Europe should be reconstructed in consonance with this principle, it is France that will inevitably be the greatest loser. Indeed, which are the two only points of the European continent to which we might apply to our profit the principle of the nationalities, at least in the name of identity, and with or without the consent of the populations revindicated in this wise, although this would be a striking derogation of that principle? It is Belgium and the French sections of Switzerland. But, then, in exchange for the expatriation of this small number of Europeans speaking the French tongue, we should be obliged to allow, sooner or later, the union in a single State of 51,000,000 of German-speaking people (not even including Alsace), and, besides it, the union of all Slavonic races under the Russian flag.

We are, therefore, obliged to confess that the principle of the nationalities, even when applied by us and turned to our own benefit, does not lessen the humiliation of France.

After all, in case of success against Prussia, it would seem necessary to throw aside this famous principle, and to recur simply to the right of the victor, bounded, as otherwise, by the general convenience of the equilibrium. But, in truth, even so considered, the victory would not avail us by its actual and prospective embarrassments, for the principle of the nationalities, which we have so long encouraged, would continue to keep the world in trouble, in spite of our too late repenting; the movement of the German unity, excited by the victory itself, would follow on its way sooner or later, and this happy effort of France would rather suspend than stop altogether the march of events. Be it, however, that this strife becomes inevitable on account of our blunders; it should bear us only the troubles of the victory! Victory may be unfaithful, and we must now consider the hypothesis of a defeat. Let us suppose for a moment that Prussia, alone or aided by Russia, should win it. We do not need to insist long in showing that it would be the tomb of French grandeur. It is not that France would be annihilated, for there are still in Europe a few nations on the necessity of a certain equilibrium, and our humiliated condition would not seem acceptable to many powers; and if, on one side, the jealousy of all of them against ourselves should be fully qualified by our irreparable humiliation, the jealousy of the winners among themselves, or the jealousy of the neutrals against our only winner, would let us live on our own wreck, although without strength or honor. It is even possible that Alsace and Lorraine would be taken from us at once; but what would be taken from us also, and with no hope of return, it would be our means of opposing such an encroachment in that day on which our victorious rival should think it practicable and in consonance with its interests, and the coming of that day could not be delayed.

Some treaty limiting the number of our forces both of the army and navy, and reducing them to the minimum indispensable for the maintenance of domestic peace and for the policy of our commerce; the probable giving up of our colonial empire, including Algeria; some ratifications of frontiers in favor of Prussia—a sad beginning of more considerable losses—such would be the immediate result of our defeat, thus looking at things on their more favorable side. But this is not all. Simultaneously with the sinking of France in such a depth as this one described, Prussia and Russia would raise themselves up correspondingly. The German unification, hastened by the power and the prestige of victorious Prussia, would be at once an accomplished fact; Austria, treated at once as another Turkey, or reserved for a later destruction (according to her behavior during the war), would be at any rate a secured prey, the German *debris* of which should be for the new Germany, and the Slavonic one for Russia; the Eastern question would be settled at once without a hearing from us; and England, sufficiently paid for her complaisance by the sight of our disgrace and by the possession of Egypt, would not likely encumber these combinations of the new arbitrators of the Continent.

Before such a situation, drawn with rather soft than faithful hand, should we hesitate in throwing aside, at least in this supreme hour, all our internal griefs, and in seeking victory or death under the national flag? And how could life be a prize to us if we were obliged henceforward to carry it on a half-demolished *debris*, covered yet by the pavilion of old France, but that could not float any more but at the will of all European caprices?

It remains for us to examine the hypothesis of peace, that is, systematic and prolonged inactivity of France, while witnessing the continual aggrandizement of Prussia and the progress of German unity.

We do not need to dissimulate that *this is the least probable hypothesis of all, for every chance to indicate that war must burst out from the actual situation.* It is not that the Prussian Government means to provoke it; on the contrary, it is well known that, by different reasons, the rulers of these two States are sincerely attached to peace; but in spite of the will of men the situation is for war. It is almost an impossibility that Prussia, with all her prudence, should not threaten once more to absorb Germany; and is it impossible that the French Government, with all their forbearance, should let Prussia go on without resisting it, sword in hand?

But as events in this world very often baffle and fortune belies the best grounded provisions of human foresight, it is not absolutely impossible that peace should be maintained. We must, then, examine the hypothesis of peace, that is, the probable consequences of a long-continued inaction on the part of France. It is sad to think of it; but both reason and truth show to us very clearly that the result of a like inaction would be about the same as if France was thoroughly defeated, with the only difference that in the first case it would burst forth on a milder form and in not so short a length of time as in the last one. He the union of Germany in a single state accomplished in the presence of French inaction or after a French defeat, that fact alone would be the declension beyond call of French grandeur. It is said that this long-continued peace of France would check this (German) unity. No one can partake this opinion who considers the relative strength of Prussia and of the rest of Germany that remains to be conquered by her; the always increasing prestige that would be lent her by the withdrawal of the French rivalry; and, lastly, the seeds of death that Austria bears, and the increasing influence of Russia, which hopes for the dissolution of that disgraced empire. What could we do, then, with the 51 millions of united Germans? And, besides this, will we shut our eyes to the tremendous proportion in which the German populations multiply themselves? Take old Prussia alone: from 1817 to 1864 her population increased 8½ per cent.—from 10,536,000 to 19,160,000—while the French population only increased 25 per cent. in the same period. What could we do having at our very doors 51 millions of an enlightened, concentrated, disciplined people, and fitted up with all resources of modern science?

Why, it is often asked, why nourish so gloomy presages, and not believe that Germany, once united, will become a peaceful power, devoted only to industry, commerce, and literature, with no intention of domineering in Europe, indifferent as to the acquisition of Holland, and by no means tempted to achieve the conquest of Denmark, and still less of reconquering some day the German provinces of France? Why? Because this would be *the first time in the world's history* that we should see a great power stopping on its way of aggrandizement by a feeling of justice in order to respect the feeble half-destroyed by its own hand, to refrain from pushing on the conquests it began, and, after having displayed an ambition superior to its bearing, to yield to the fear of much ambition.

ENGLAND PREPARING TO FIGHT.

All Serviceable Arms and Ammunition in Canada Reshipped to England.

From the British Whig, July 30.

For some weeks past the military authorities at Point Frederick, Kingston, St. Helen's Island, Montreal, and garrisons of Quebec and Toronto have been busy preparing inventories of all the munitions of war which they contained. The serviceable portions, after being passed by a board of survey, have been or are still being reshipped to England. The remainder, however, especially the ordnance shot and shell, amounting to nearly 7000 cwts., is to be sold by order of the Control Department for old metal. The removal of stores cannot be completed before October. The control officers had instructions to fulfil it next month. Within the last month or six weeks shipments to Quebec and England have been extraordinarily large. Over five hundred tons of gunpowder have been carted from the magazine at Fort Henry to her Majesty's dock-yard, and there put on board vessels in sufficient quantities at a time to have caused fearful destruction had any of the usual precautions been relaxed, and the powder by any accident exploded. It is stated that mounted and spare guns, together with adequate supplies of ammunition, will remain here, to be turned over shortly with the barracks and fortifications to the Government of Canada. The object of Sir George E. Cartier's recent visit was, officially, as Minister of Militia, to inspect this property before it was turned over.

It is stipulated by the imperial authorities, as a condition for turning over the fort and its supplies, that a garrison of two hundred men shall be at Kingston. This shall have to be drawn from the militia of Canada, and we already see a partial provision made for its establishment in the organizing here of two companies in connection with the Red River battalions.

The *Gazette* takes the earliest opportunity to protest against any attempt to establish a standing army for Canada at the cost of the Dominion.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

The Body of a Drowned Man Left Two Days on a Sand-bar, a Feast for Buzzards.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 30th ult. says:—A young man from Chicago, named Forrest, who came here to work at his trade, was drowned on Sunday evening last, while bathing at Hopefield. The body was recovered and brought up on one of the sand-bars, where it was left while information was brought to the city that the proper steps might be taken for its interment; but the authorities here declined to go into another State after the dead body of a person whom nobody knew and nobody cared for.

Private individuals of means and well-known charitable proclivities were asked to do something. The general callousness which the young men met who interested themselves in the charitable object of providing means to inter Forrest produced a sort of indifference in them, and they gave up all idea of being able to do anything, and took to refreshing themselves with beer. The body lay festering in the heat over there on the sand-bar Monday and Tuesday, and most of Wednesday, and might have been there yet, had not some young gentlemen who were out boating on Wednesday discovered a flock of buzzards tearing away at some object on the sand-bar. Curiosity led them to investigate the matter. They found the body of Forrest, or rather what remained of it, for it was nearly devoured by the foul birds. They hired a colored man to keep watch over it for a few hours, while they came to town and procured a coffin, and made arrangements to have the skeleton buried, which was done.

—A youth named McKay managed to make a very daring escape, a few days back, from the prisoners' box at Toronto, Canada, by squeezing his body through an aperture in the wall nine inches in width, passing through the Grand Jury room, and jumping from a window into the street. He had just been sentenced to four years and four months' imprisonment for larceny.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The Impending Battle.

King William at the Front.

French Naval Movements.

Obstructing the River Elbe.

England and Belgium.

Destructive Fire in Canada.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Defense of Hungary.

PESTH, Aug. 1.—The lower chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supplementary credit of five millions for defense, and had authorized the calling out of next year's contingent whenever necessary.

King William at the Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—King William left for the front at 6 o'clock last evening.

The Queen attended him to the railway station. Multitudes of enthusiastic people collected there, and the display of flags and flowers were without end.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

The French Mediterranean Fleet

had arrived at Brest. It will go north and join the Baltic fleet.

Obstructing the Elbe.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Fifteen ships laden with stone are moored in the river Elbe, below Hamburg, ready to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

England and Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is certain that England will take action to defend Belgium. The *Times* says Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Mansion House meeting on Saturday evening proves that he recognizes the war and is ready to meet it.

The French on the Scottish Coast.

The French squadron is still cruising off Thurso, Scotland.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83; of 1865, old, 88⅜; of 1867, 82; 10-40s, 80. Stocks easier. Erie, 16⅛; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, August 1—11 A. M.—Cotton opens firmer; middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. No. 2 red Western wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d.; red winter, 10s. 7d. Flour, 26s.@26s. 6d.

LONDON, August 1—11 A. M.—Refined petroleum dull.

ANTWERP, August 1.—Petroleum opens heavy.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 1—1 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 104.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7⅞@8d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛@8⅜d. Cotton—arrival contracts are nearly all arranged Breadstuffs firm. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 1—1 P. M.—Tallow dull at 45s. 6d. Linseed oil easier at £30 10s. Spirits turpentine firm at 30s. 6d.@31s.

FROM THE STATE.

Grand Miners' Demonstration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 1.—To-day being the annual holiday of the miners of this section of the State, a grand and festive celebration is being held at Chesnut Grove, Hyde Park, by members of miners' and laborers' benevolent associations belonging to different districts, including Hyde Park, Keyzer Valley, Providence, Bellevue, Taylorville, Lackawanna, and Carbon Hill.

The procession formed on the main street of Hyde Park and marched through the town to the grove, where several addresses were made. About 3000 persons were in line, and each delegation was headed by a band of music. The demonstration, it is said, eclipses anything of the kind ever witnessed in this region. Thus far everything has passed off quietly, and it is to be hoped that there will be no disturbance to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Swindling Leather Dealers.

HARTFORD, Aug. 1.—J. H. Sawyer and Albert B. Cohen, who were put under $8000 bail for swindling leather dealers, will probably be released. A. Holstein, of Allegheny City, Pa., who shipped them ten bales of leather, arrived here, and they have paid him through a third party from New York, and promise to settle all bills if any more invoices arrive.

The University of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 1.—The commencement exercises of the University of Vermont began with an address by President Angell, on Sunday afternoon, on the subject of "Aggressive Nature of Truth." In the evening the society was addressed by Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Boston, on the subject of "Religious Inquiry." The attendance was large.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Grain Elevator Burned.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 1.—Barry's elevator and mills were burned yesterday morning. No grain was on hand at the time. The loss is estimated at $60,000, partially insured. Gilderslieve's wharf adjoining was badly damaged, and eight hundred cords of wood destroyed.

The Weather at the Seashore.

Aug. 1—9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Cape May	S. E.	Clear	75
Atlantic City	S.	Clear	77

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yacht America.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The famous yacht America, belonging to the United States navy, will participate in the regatta in New York harbor next Monday. She is classed with naval vessels as a fourth-rate yacht of a hundred tons, and her sailing qualities are said to be very great. The America has been for years attached to the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., and Annapolis, Md., as a school ship for the practice of the midshipmen, and used to mount three small guns, which are now removed.

A few months since she was towed from Annapolis to the Brooklyn yard, where she has been thoroughly repaired, and many alterations made in her. Commander Meade will act as her captain in the coming regatta, assisted by Master Harrison G. O. Colby. A crew of excellent seamen have been put on board, and great confidence is expressed in the sailing qualities of the world-renowned yacht. A number of prominent naval officers, together with Secretary Robeson, expect to go on and witness the regatta.

The United States Steamer Quinnebaug,

recently returned from Brazil, went out of commission at Norfolk, Va., on the 29th ult., and her crew paid off.

Death of a Naval Officer.

Lieutenant Ezra Leonard died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., on the 29th of July.

Paymaster E. F. Dunn,

Chief of the Bureau of Provisions, etc., Navy Department, will leave in a few days for a tour to the different naval stations on business connected with his bureau, and will also visit section of New York State to look into the packing of butter for naval use.

The Steamer California.

The second-rate screw-steamer California, 2490 tons, and carrying twenty-one guns, recently fitted out at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., is now ready for sea, and her officers have been ordered to report on the 1st of September. She will sail for the Mediterranean to join the European Squadron. Captain Thomas G. Corbin has been ordered to the command of her.

The Miantonomah

has been put off commission at Boston, and will be put in order for sea, agreeably to regulations, previous to being temporarily laid up.

Very Likely.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Efforts are being made to have the third game between the Red Stockings and Athletics played here, as the assemblage would be smaller and the probabilities of interference less.

Movements of the President.

A letter was received at the White House this morning to the effect that the President will leave Long Branch on the 8th inst. for St. Louis, and will not visit this city in the interval, as no questions have arisen requiring his personal attention.

The Potomac Regatta.

Twelve boats entered for the annual regatta to-day from here to Fort Washington and return (thirty-two miles). The wind is light and little interest is manifested.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Anti-Chinese Movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The leaders of the anti-Chinese movement decline to meet the heads of the six Chinese companies for consultation in regard to the circular recently received by the anti-Chinese Convention.

Nevada Politics.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention meets at Elko on the 14th of September.

Late Arizona Advices

report that the Indians are active throughout the Territory. The people complain of the supineness of the Government troops. Nine whites were killed in one week in the southern portion of the Territory.

The Stock Exchange and Mr. Nathan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Stock Exchange will not be open until 2 P. M. on account of the funeral of Mr. Nathan. Gold opened at 121¼.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Arrived, steamships Hammonia, from Southampton, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Sailed, bark Otago, for Liverpool, and ship Talisman, for Callao.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....85 | 2 P. M.....90

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Nor. bark Arcadia, Larsen, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Nor. bark Nebo, Sandberg, Antwerp, do.
Bark Eureka, Carman, Amsterdam, Workman & Co.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Anne May, May, Providence, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark J. W. Barss, Davison, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Jane Murchie, Cates, 20 days from Shulee, N. S., via New York, with piling to captain—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Kate Foster, Foster, from Calais, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Comet, Dow, from Calais, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Gosler, 5 days from Jackson, N. C., with lumber to Krider & Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Greenport.
Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, from Providence.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Fall River.
Schr George S. Adams, Baker, from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lancsville, with staves to captain.
Schr James S. Watson, Houck, from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Mr. Samuel Schellinger, pilot, reports having seen off the Brandywine, at 4 P. M. yesterday, ships Stadacona, from Londonderry, in tow of tug America; and Tanquebar, from Liverpool, in tow of tug Reindeer. Also, a Norwegian, a North German, and a Danish bark, names unknown; brigs Roanoke, from Barbadoes; Mary E Pennell, from Carbarien; Normandy, from Ivigtut; and Ramirez, from Leghorn.

WENT TO SEA.

Ships Washington Booth, for Baltimore, and Henry Pelham, for Antwerp, went to sea yesterday; also, bark Fanny, for Cork; brig Callao, for Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 1.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

S. B. Ritter, with coal, for Chester.
Wabash, with damaged cotton, for Reading.
Nelly and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET MURDER.

From the N. Y. World.

In the morning of Friday, when the streets were already astir with the early life of a summer's day, it was suddenly announced that a citizen of this city had been struck down by robbers in his own house, while his sons, who would have died for him, slept unconscious of the horror enacting below; that, overcome in the unequal strife, he had been left dying on the threshold of his own bed-chamber, while the assassins, passing quietly into the street, made their escape from his violated home as undisturbedly as they had achieved their entrance into it. And this took place, not in any remote, lonely, suburban quarter—not in any vile "back-slum," the haunt and hiding-place of shames and sins—but in the very heart of the most fashionable, the liveliest, the most thronged, and the most prosperous district of the metropolis, at but a few paces from the most famous and brilliant of our public avenues, and directly opposite one of our largest and most popular hotels. The town was startled with a sudden sense of insecurity when, some little time ago, two thieves had the audacity to appoint an interview with a diamond merchant in a room on one of the upper corridors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and having got him there, to bind and plunder him as coolly as if they were perpetrating their crime in some far-away gulch of California or New Mexico. The murder of Mr. Nathan enormously transcends this act in both audacity and in atrocity. It is as if the thieves of the St. Nicholas had seduced their victim into a first-floor parlor and fallen upon him while the inmates of the house were thronging to their meals. And it is to this feature of the outrage that the intensity of public indignation which it arouses must be traced. The death in such a manner of such a citizen as Mr. Nathan, at any time and in any circumstances, would have deeply stirred the public feeling. It is not a private but a public wound when the hand of midnight murder cuts short the life of a man honored and honorable among his fellows, just and kind and generous, as was Mr. Nathan—a man full of the domestic virtues which sweeten the life of society and of the public spirit which ennobles and dignifies its prosperity.

But when the life of such a citizen is taken at such a time and in such a place the public wound becomes the apocalypse of a formidable disease and danger.

The revelation which shocked and angered the city so deeply for a season two years ago, when Mr. Rogers was slain at his own door, is thundered anew in our ears to-day. The doing of these deeds tells us, not only that we have a horde of criminals prowling at large among us, but that these criminals are losing fast, if they have not already lost, all that wholesome terror of the law and of the authorities which is our truest police and the ultimate reliance of public order.

It is in this most alarming particular that these outrages upon society in our own city resemble the Grecian murders. Men have been murdered on the highway in other communities than Greece, but the assassins who slew them skulked to the doing of their crime and skulked away from the doing of it. They did not assume to treat with the law as its equals, or to parade themselves openly in the face of its ministers. And so men have been murdered in their own houses in other cities than New York. But though the murderers went and came by hidden ways, the law, for all their hiding, traced, found, seized upon, and chastised them.

The effect of the impunity of the assassins of Mr. Rogers has been felt in the subsequent multiplication of similiar attempts among us, till it now culminates in the horror which on Friday appalled the city. It must go no further. For the doing of justice upon the villanous murderers of Mr. Nathan we must necessarily await their capture, and the community will exact of the police for their discovery and seizure an unstinted, unflagging energy and activity. But there is a duty of prevention as well as of punishment expected of this force to-day. All things point to an extreme probability that the person or persons who slew Mr. Nathan were not of the class technically known as professional burglars, but rather lurkers and loungers who crept into the house unobserved at some unfortunate moment, and, hiding, waited for the silence and the darkness to begin their work. Be this as it may, it is certain that the metropolis is now infested, and has for some time been infested, with numbers of this most obnoxious class of common enemies and depredators. All who move about our streets on their lawful occasions have observed them loitering at corners, lagging behind quiet passengers, peering into areas and doorways. They are of divers grades, from the ragged tramp who "bunks" in neglected hallways and alleys to the flashy scoundrels who roam about the passages and the portals of public-houses and hotels. These men are known to the police. It is a special function of the police to mark such persons in their patrolling of the city; and it should be, if it is not, their special duty to break up their habits and ease us of their presence. We hear a great deal ever and anon of the "raids" made by the police at night upon the lost women who perambulate our thoroughfares. Why do we hear nothing of "raids" by day and by night upon the still more dangerous lost men who equally with these unhappy creatures roam our pavements in search of prey? Here is an obvious work to be done; and to be done peremptorily. If our police authorities rightly estimate their relations to the public service, they will lose no time in doing this work, and doing it thoroughly.

It seems that we are to have a man hanged among us for killing a policeman, though the killing was done, as the criminal alleges, in a moral desperation of self-defense. The execution of Real, if it take place, will afford a striking evidence of the protection which society desires to throw around its police. Let the latter rest assured that society, stirred to its depths by this last tragedy, will exact of its police protection as efficient for itself.

"THE MAP OF EUROPE."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The map of Europe will probably undergo a number of important alterations before the present war is ended. It has been altered very frequently, and in several ways, and in many places, during the last ten or twelve years. The map of Europe was changed in 1859, when Napoleon, after breaking the power of Austria, tore from her Lombardy, and delivered the province over to Victor Emanuel. It was still further altered at the same time, when Napoleon, in return for his services to Italy, demanded from her Nice and Savoy, which immediately ceased to belong to the Italian kingdom, and became a part of the territory of France. It was altered soon afterwards, by the revolutionary movements through which the separate political existence of the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and most of the States of the Church, was obliterated, and their allegiance transferred to the King of Italy. It was again altered by Garibaldi in 1860, when the kingdom of Naples was blotted out; and when, finally, Italy, which had previously been merely a "geographical expression," became almost entirely united under one government, the sovereign of which was the former King of Sardinia. The map of Europe was again changed in another quarter in 1865, when the armies of Austria and Prussia made war upon Denmark, and tore from that ancient kingdom the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were finally annexed to the territory of Prussia. It suffered still another change in 1866, when, at the close of the Prusso-Austrian war, Prussia obliterated the kingdom of Hanover, seized the city of Frankfort, and established the North-German Confederation in its present shape; while Italy acquired Venetia and the small portion of Lombardy which remained to Austria after the war of 1859.

By these extensive alterations in the map of Europe, two important kingdoms (Naples and Hanover), beside numerous minor States, have been blotted out. Italy has gained territory which Austria has lost, beside her other gains on the Italian Peninsula itself. France has gained territory which Italy has lost. Prussia has gained territory which Denmark has lost, beside her other gains in Germany itself. A map of Europe ten or twelve years old is quite worthless now; and it is not impossible that the map of the present day may be altered so as to be "out of date" before the close of the year. If, for example, France should overthrow Prussia—an event which seems extremely unlikely—the French Emperor will undoubtedly seize the Prussian territory west of the Rhine, and annex it to his own empire. It appears also by the "proposed treaty," lately published, that he would then also make an attempt to "acquire" the duchy of Luxemburg and "absorb" the kingdom of Belgium. We also suppose that, in order to cripple his prostrate Prussian adversary, he would permit Denmark to get back Schleswig-Holstein, and would re-establish the independence of Hanover.

But if, on the other hand, Prussia were triumphant over France, King William might seize and annex to his dominions the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, might take the province of Jutland from Denmark, and might consolidate the Confederations of North and South Germany into one great confederated empire. If Austria were to take part in the hostilities, it is probable that before their close we should see alterations in her map of a very serious character. If France suffer defeat, we shall certainly see another alteration in the map of Italy that will render further changes of it unnecessary. We shall see the temporal sovereignty of the Pope abolished, and Rome become an integral part (doubtless the capital) of the united kingdom of Italy. It is useless, however, to indulge in further conjectures or speculations as to the probable alterations of the European map, which has been altered so frequently and extensively during the last few years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

From the N. Y. Times.

We recognize in a recent speech of Senator Morton, in opening the Indiana campaign, evidence of a failure to appreciate some of the most important conditions of Republican success. The Indiana Senator is a man of mark in his party. His conspicuous services and his admitted abilities entitle him to its respect and confidence; while the position he has assumed upon certain questions, and the general tendency of Western opinion, with which he may be supposed to be identified, have seemed to indicate him as a weighty adviser in the counsels of his party. To be an effective leader, however, he must do more than echo the voices of the past. He must comprehend the opportunities of the present and the probabilities of the future; he must be prepared so to shape the course of the party that it shall derive strength from its adaptation to the wants of the day, instead of relying upon the traditions of a policy already practically closed. Mr. Morton had a great chance the other day, and allowed it to slip past him unimproved. He might have sketched the work before the Republican party, and its purposes as interpreted by one who would be a statesman, and he preferred to talk of the war and its issues, of reconstruction and its difficulties, of Republican loyalty and Democratic hardness of heart. The Senator is not alone in his mistake. But it is a mistake that must be rectified by his party if it would vindicate its usefulness and perpetuate its power.

To a certain class of politicians, the rebellion will furnish a theme for stump speeches as long as they live. They will never cease to lavish encomiums upon the loyalty of their candidate, or to heap coals of fire upon the Copperheadism of his opponent. The old story will be told over and over again at each succeeding election. They will remind impatient audiences that the Republicans saved the Union which the Democrats would have destroyed. In what the Republican party did during the war, and what the same party has done since the war, their patriotic imaginations will discover reasons for keeping it in power at least to the end of the century. Thus, and thus only, will these small politicians talk. They have their uses, we suppose, in the party organization, but they are not its safest guides, nevertheless.

He knew quite as much of politics as of human nature who defined gratitude to be "a lively sense of favors to come." That is the kind of gratitude which is in most active exercise at election time. There are occasions, doubtless, when the records of the past may be advantageously opened, and when the contrasts they suggest may be employed to determine the relative standing of parties and their relative claims to historical reverence. Such occasions recurred continually during the war and during the settlement of questions arising out of the war. A comparison of Republicanism and Democracy then was always appropriate. It is quite proper still, whenever Democrats are crazy enough to propose the reopening of the issues of the conflict, and the reversal of what are now accepted as its results. But of all this the country is tired. If it must hear of these controversies, it will regard them as an affliction, to be borne resignedly, as becometh a meek and Christian nation—not to be rejoiced over as a grand stroke of party strategy.

Mr. Morton may rest assured that he can evoke no active degree of enthusiasm by reviving remembrances which do not directly bear upon the circumstances of the hour. We realize as keenly as himself the glory of his party's career. By preserving the unity of the nation, at the same time purging it of its foulest stain, the Republican party secured for itself an abiding-place in the popular heart. By healing the wounds of war and reducing the burdens it entailed, by securing beyond probable peradventure the constitutional guarantees which the emancipation of the slaves necessitated, and by restoring to the Southern States order, just government, and their rightful influence in the administration of national affairs, the party demonstrated its capacity to rule. So far Mr. Morton, and the orators and editors who share his views, are right. They put themselves in the wrong, however, when they insist that this record of the past ought to be regarded as all-sufficient in the canvass now begun.

It is not profitable to debate the partisanship of the war, or even the partisanship of reconstruction. Impracticable Southern Democrats may refuse acquiescence in what has been accomplished, but among the people there is a strong and very natural aversion to "dead issues." The idea of keeping the reconstruction question everlastingly open—of menacing States with Congressional interference if they run counter to individual opinion—is repugnant to the national sense of justice and expediency. "Let the dead past bury its dead" is an injunction that has a wider significance than when Longfellow wrote it. It covers the war and its issues—reconstruction and its consequences. With the fall campaign, therefore, the Republican party must start afresh. Its history is the best possible certificate of character, but to make sure of victory it must now unfold a policy adapted to the needs of the country and the demands of the people. Its leaders imagine vain things if they suppose that they can fight successfully on a platform constructed out of history, with little direct or earnest reference to passing events. The majority in Congress acted on that hypothesis when they made public interests subordinate to the will of monopoly. Their adhesion to extravagant customs duties, and their contemptuous rejection of the President's suggestion as to the registration of foreign-built ships, were blunders so flagrant as to be scarcely distinguishable from crimes. To renew these tactics in the canvass will be to invite defeat. And these matters are only part of a very large question, in regard to which Republican leaders will be required to choose between the exactions of a small and selfish class and the instincts and interests of the people. We cite only a single example. But it is enough to exemplify the danger that lies in the path of the party, and the nature of the statesmanship which alone can invest it with enlarged usefulness and enduring success.

THE WAR AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The fact that the American securities declined from the highest point just before the noise of war was heard to the lowest point since, about twelve per cent., shows how intimately connected the monetary affairs and the stocks of our great nation are with those of other nations. There has nothing occurred in the United States to cause a decline in securities. Indeed, the credit of the Government was rising every week and month with the increasing prosperity of the country and accumulating resources of the Treasury. The debt is being liquidated at the rate of one hundred millions a year, and people both at home and abroad see that it is but a bagatelle to this rich and powerful republic. Everything tended to raise the market value of our securities as far as the condition, means, and prospects of the country go. Yet they declined abroad twelve per cent., and relatively at home, in less than a month. The disturbance in Europe is the sole cause—a disturbance with which we have nothing to do, and which is not likely to have any damaging effect upon our prosperity. If anything, it will in the end increase our trade and importance in the world. Government stocks, that are floating in large amounts, are like any other commodities. The market may be glutted by the desire to sell and realize money in such a crisis as the present one in Europe, and it is this tendency in the commencement, and uncertainty of the struggle, that has affected American stocks, as well as all others. So, too, our stocks may fluctuate for a time with the events of the war; but in the end they will recover and rise to their intrinsic value. They have already recovered over two per cent. in the markets of Europe from the lowest point they reached a few days ago, though the prospect and imminence of a terrific war have not in the least abated. Should the war spread and be prolonged even they must rise after the first perturbation is over. Whoever among the people of Europe may be able to hoard money in this crisis, or whoever may want a safe and well-paying investment, will certainly prefer to invest in United States bonds. They will cast their eyes across the Atlantic and see the stability of our Government, the boundless resources of the country, and the wonderful future that lies before us, and they will place all their available means here and in our stocks. We conclude, therefore, that whatever may be the temporary effect of the war upon our securities, or however they may fluctuate for a time with the events of the war, they cannot remain long depressed, and must rise in the end higher than they have yet reached.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S SQUADRON OF YACHTS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The head of the double-headed Navy Department is in a simoom of lawlessness. Wholly insufficient is a single steam frigate for him to run to the Baltic in, to see the pretty spectacle of the French iron-clads smashing in the northern side of Prussia. Porter must have a fleet, so grand a man is he! He snorts contempt at a single vessel, and jerks his bell for a fleet. Where will he get the money to pay for outfitting five men-of-war, and for the expenses of their cruise? The Associated Press informs us he is going to get it by robbing the naval appropriation fund!

On his own make-up, an estimate of the amount of money absolutely necessary to carry on the Navy Department for the current year was sent in to Congress, and in large part voted by both houses. He said that the money was required; that it was indispensable his department should have it. It is that fund that he confesses he is now going to appropriate—or rescue from waste. What an admission! In any country on the globe that has government, except this, he would lose his place in office and his commission in the navy, on this highest evidence that his naval estimates were extravagant and false, or that he was going to divert a Congressional appropriation from its specific object, and use it for a frolic for himself and his personal friends and pets. One of two things is dead sure: The Navy Department estimates for this year were a fraud on Congress, or this expedition to the Baltic is a fraud on the naval appropriation fund.

The excuse for this purposed misdemeanor that the expedition is to protect American commerce in the Baltic is the shallowest pretense. We have no commerce there to protect. And if American commerce to North Germany shall spring up, as it were in a night, the French have promised to respect it, even to leaving untouched German property in American bottoms, excepting contraband of war. No! This proposed yachting with a squadron at the public expense, without authority of law and in breach of a positive statute, is one of the most audacious wrongs exhibited under General Grant's administration. If it is persisted in, we hope that there will be sufficient left of the instinct of self-preservation in the Republican party next December to run through Congress a joint resolution cashiering Admiral Porter out of the navy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 16m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair
Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Comettos, Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 w 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3.50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 intsp PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.
7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO,
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., with out change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

CAPE MAY.
CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 6t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1008 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 w1m 2m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Alado.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 227 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 25 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth3m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2mood WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 2m Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthim

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 w9m 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Nos. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 420 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK.
EVANS, STODDART & CO.,
7 9 fmw 1m No. 710 SANSOM Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land,

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehous attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 252 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,460 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muttersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 657 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $600,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 8-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42½ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738 34, upon $8800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 98¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 27 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS,
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1827 Auctioneers.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.
It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.
Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The walls of the sugar refinery, at Race and Crown streets, destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, which were considered in a dangerous condition, have all been taken down to the line of the second story.

—Late on Saturday night Lieutenant Flaherty, with a force of twenty men, made a descent upon a disorderly dance-house at No. 723 St. Mary street, kept by a Mrs. Ormsley. Thirty-two inmates, male and female, black and white, were arrested.

—Catharine McCloskey, aged thirty-five years, was found at three o'clock yesterday morning lying in Seventh street, near Bainbridge, with both of her feet badly crushed, supposed to have been caused by a railroad car. She was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Yesterday afternoon the religious ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Lutheran Chapel, on Thirty-eighth street, near Haverford, took place in the presence of a large concourse of persons, and were participated in by Rev. Dr. Hutter, Rev. Dr. Conrad, and the pastor of the church.

—On Saturday evening policeman No. 469, of the Eleventh district, was discharged by the Chief of Police for drunkenness. He was on the platform of a Fifth street car, carrying on an exciting argument with two citizens, when noticed by High Constable Curley. The latter ordered him off the vehicle, and then took his star from him. About this time Chief Mulholland appeared and discharged the intoxicated guardian of the peace.

—Olmstead Rollins, a colored boy, eighteen years old, was arrested on Saturday at Atlantic City, and brought to Philadelphia to answer the charge of committing an outrageous assault upon the person of a little colored girl named Harriet E. Buck, in Barclay street, on the 31st of May last. The officers have been on the track of Rollins for some time past, and traced him to Cape May, which place, it is alleged, he was compelled to leave on account of his thievish propensities. He went from there to Atlantic City, where he was found by the officers.

—The funeral of Mathias W. Furey, one of the members of the Philadelphia (late Moyamensing) Hose Company, who died from injuries received at the fire at Messrs. Newhall, Borie & Co.'s sugar house, last Tuesday evening, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 635 South Seventh street. The streets in the neighborhood were crowded with spectators, and the funeral was one of the largest which has occurred in Philadelphia for a long time past. Mr. Frank Fritz, a member of the Philadelphia Hose Company, who was so seriously burned at the same fire, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday evening, from the effects of his injuries. He was married, and resided in Ninth street, near Ellsworth.

—Yesterday morning Policeman John Roney made an arrest at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets. While taking the prisoner to the station several loungers who had been lounging about the corner came up and struck the officer in the face and on the back of the head with a hard instrument. He drew his billy, when he was struck with a blackjack or other weapon on the nose, filling his eyes with blood and blinding him for the time. His billy was then taken from him, and he was beaten with it badly on the head. His prisoner was rescued, and he is now confined to his house, No. 1904 Rotchford street. Late in the day Officer Gallen, of the same district, arrested James Monaghan on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. Monaghan was held by Alderman Pancoast in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

—A meeting of journeymen lasters was held on Saturday afternoon, at the public house on Vine street, above Fifth. The meeting was held for the purpose of conferring together in reference to the propriety of forming a Journeymen Lasters' Union or Lodge, whose object should be the mutual protection of members of the profession in their attempts to maintain a fair rate of wages for their labor, and to provide for men during strikes, or when out of employment owing to sickness or by accident. The subject of strikes was also considered, the majority appearing to think that they should never be inaugurated when they can possibly be avoided, a fair understanding between the employers and employes having been frequently found productive of good results. It was resolved that the representatives present from different manufactories should lay the subject which the meeting had been called to consider before the journeymen in their respective manufactories, and that the result of their labors should be reported at the next meeting. It was also resolved that all the lasters of the city be notified of the time of holding the next meeting and invited to attend the same. The meeting then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 120¾.

—An amnesty has been granted to the Red River insurgents.

—Large orders for hay, for the French army, have been received in St. Louis.

—The 5th Maryland Regiment returned to Baltimore, from Cape May, on Saturday.

—During August Mr. Boutwell will sell five millions of gold and buy six millions of bonds.

—Another terrible tragedy marks the Bolton-Dickens feud in Tennessee, Colonel Thomas Dickens having been shot and killed while riding on Big Creek.

—Three negro children, held in bondage and slavery since the war, in Baton Rouge parish, La., and treated with great cruelty, were released on Tuesday last by a United States Commissioner.

THE WAR.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING NEAR SAARBRUCK—THE SECRET TREATY, AS EXPOSED BY PARIS AND BERLIN.

PARIS, July 30.—The *Journal Officiel* of to-day publishes Count Benedetti's explanation of the secret treaty affair. It is well known that Bismarck made France an offer, both before and after the war with Austria. The substance of the offer was that France should take Belgium as a compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia, but the Emperor in all cases declined the proposition.

The very moment the treaty of Prague was concluded, Bismarck again betrayed his desire to restore the equilibrium, and made several proposals looking to combinations affecting the integrity of states bordering on France. During one of these conversations Bismarck dictated to Benedetti this secret treaty, the project which has just been made public and which Bismarck has kept ever since. This accounts for its being in the handwriting of Benedetti. Benedetti gave notice of the contents of the proposed treaty to his Emperor's government at the time, but the proposition was promptly rejected. Benedetti adds that the King of Prussia was not favorable to Bismarck's plans.

PARIS, July 30.—Fighting between the French and Prussian forces has commenced in Baden. Four Prussian army corps are on the Rhine; the Prussians have moved to the banks of the river. Many families are leaving Baden for Switzerland. A German banker residing in Paris has been arrested.

Three Prussian spies have also been captured here by the police. Prince Napoleon will soon leave here for the Baltic.

At the government arsenals in France, 30,000 Chassepots were turned out each week of July, and in August there will be manufactured 47,000; in September, 52,000, and in October, 60,000 per week.

Austria has given her sanction to the taking of Rome by Italy.

BERLIN, July 30, via London, July 31—12 30 A. M.—This morning the French attacked Saarbrucken in largely superior force, but were vigorously repulsed.

It is officially stated that Lord Loftus, British Ambassador, has gone to Potsdam, probably to escape the discussions upon the neutrality preserved by England in such a very extraordinary fashion.

BERLIN, July 31.—King William, on leaving for the army, issued a manifesto in which he declares that he goes to fight for the honor of Germany, and calls upon the whole nation to rise as one man. The King also grants full amnesty for political offenses.

BERLIN, July 31.—The report of the fight at Saarbruck is confirmed. The King and his staff have gone to the front.

SAARBRUCK, July 30.—Early this morning a large force of Bazaine's division and four pieces of artillery advanced to this position, apparently with a view of dislodging the Prussians. They met a force of volunteer guards, who had taken position a mile and a half from Saarbruck. The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor, and after a sharp fight the French were repulsed, losing twenty men. The Prussians lost eight men.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4'56 | MOON SETS..... 10'07
SUN SETS..... 7'16 | HIGH WATER..... 4'49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B	July 19
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July 19
Virginia	Havre	New York	July 19
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 20
England	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Sidonian	Glasgow	New York	July 20
City of London	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 23

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 6
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 13
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orl's, via K. W.	Aug. 1
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 2
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 4
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 5
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Elizabeth, Hollenbeck, New York, captain.
Bark Linda, Smith, Bristol, Eng., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Rapidan, Johnson, Richmond, David Cooper.
Schr Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Outten, do.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Va., via Havre-de-Grace, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, from Georgetown, D.C., in ballast to John S. Hilles.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Barkentine Veteran, Cathcart, 8 days from Boston, with 3000 empty bbls. to Workman & Co.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Quincy, Conn.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Candiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Mary E. Hinds, Hinds, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Left bark Sancho Panza, brig Nigretia, and schr Cora Etta, all for Philadelphia, to sail 24th July; brig Renshaw, for a port north of Hatteras, loading; Surf, for New York, do.
Brig San Carlos, Parker, 6 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Altoona, Fitzgerald, 7 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr S. P. Hall, Cheney, 12 days from Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Tranquebar, Harward, fm Liverpool June 16.
Steamer Granite State, from New York, arrived at Lewes at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.
Bark John Ellis, Delap, from Liverpool June 2.
Bark Eolus, Berding, from Liverpool May 26.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 30.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
B. C. Lake, with scrap iron, for Wilmington.
Fanny, with wheat, for Wilmington.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Carrie, F. H. Parks, A. & P. Griswold, A. C. Conde, Sarah Rummell, Sunshine, and Velocipede, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Stadacona, Cassidy, from Londonderry 15th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult., 25 miles E. S. E. of Barnegat.
Br. steamer France, Grogan, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 29th ult.
Br. steamer City of Paris, Mirehouse, cleared at New York 29th ult. for Liverpool.
Br. steamer Dacian, Laird, from New York for Glasgow, was passed 26th ult., lat. 43 04, long. 59 21.
Br. steamers Anglia, Craig, and Dorian, Small, cl'd at New York 30th ult. for Glasgow.
Steamer Etna, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.
Steamer Parana, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.
Steamers Regulator, for Boston, and El Cid, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult.
Steamer Montana, from Panama, at San Francisco 30th ult.
Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, from New York for Liverpool, at Halifax 27th ult., and proceeded.
Steamer Silesia, Trautman, from New York 19th, at Leith 29th ult.
Steamer Mary Sandford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 28th ult.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 30th ult.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 29th ult.
Steamer Zodiac, Illiess, cleared at New Orleans 26th ult. for New York.
Steamer Varuna, Spencer, from Galveston via Key West, at New York 29th ult.
Steamers Mariposa, Kemble, and Crescent City, Norton, cl'd at New York 30th ult. for New Orleans.
Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, cleared at New York 30th ult. for Key West and Galveston.
Steamers Abyssinia and Colorada, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.
Barkentine Mary McKee, Nickerson, 32 days from Philadelphia, at New Orleans 26th ult.
N. G. bark Peddler, Jansen, from Genoa 27th May for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult., lat. 40 28, long. 69 36.
N. G. bark Meridian, Lenz, hence for Bremen, at Bremerhaven 29th ult.
Bark Warren White, Lamb, remained at Havana 23d ult., loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Ramirez, Barnard, 57 days from Leghorn for Philadelphia, was spoken 28th ult. by a New York pilot boat.
Brig John M. Burns, Wyman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 21st ult.
Brig Alice Lea, reported fm Holmes' Hole for Philadelphia, was spoken 28th ult., lat. 39 56, long. 73 30.
Sp. brig Nostra Senora de la Caridad del Coore, Llarca, remained at Havana 23d ult., loading for Philadelphia.
Schr D. Babcock, Colcord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 22d ult.
Schr E. Borda, Dawes, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Gardiner 27th ult.
Schr Maggie McNeil, Cramer, hence, at Matanzas 19th ult.
Schr William H. Hilles, Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 30th ult.
Schr Quoddy, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 28th ult.
Schrs Annie E. Clifford, Powers, from Pawtucket; Adele Trucell, Hess, from Horton's Point; and J. W. Hine, Slade, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.
Schr Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, hence, at New Haven 27th ult.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, at Lanesville 17th ult., from Boston, to load stone for Philadelphia.
Schrs W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; Mary A. Tyler, Tyler; and E. H. Atwood, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.
Schr Haze, Warwick, from Trenton for Providence, at New London 28th ult.
Schr Saxon, Hatch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 28th ult.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, hence, at Alexandria 29th ult., and sailed for Boston.
Schr Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, hence, at New Bedford 28th ult.
Schrs A. L. Whittemore, Hanmer, fm New Haven for Philadelphia, and Richard Law, Eldred, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 29th ult.
Schrs Sophia Wilson, Watts; J. Maxfield, May; G. H. Hand, Hand, for Philadelphia; and R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, for Atlantic City, cleared at Boston 29th ult.
Schrs D. A. Berry, Walton, from Providence; G. W. Middleton, Campbell, from do.; and Eliza Potter, Potter, from Noank, all for Philadelphia, at New York 29th ult.
Schr A. E. Stevens, Montgomery, for Philadelphia, with 400 tons phosphate rock, went to sea from Charleston 28th ult.
Schr Charles E. Rogers, Pettingill, from Rockport for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 27th ult.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Collins, hence, at Fall River 27th ult.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, **$1,000,000**; paid, **$550,000.**

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 18mw]

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICES AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIAN SHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken as faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, 2d
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.	

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On 25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIAB CATTELL.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
3 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday August 18, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 6, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 5.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 3, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, August 9.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week (at 8 A. M.):—
ASHLAND, 900 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 9, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Par's	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual, THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$900,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$916,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	99,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
8,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	8,200·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Cost, $1,215,622·27. Market value,	$1,255,270·0
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,097·26
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,518·88
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,862,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.
THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

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JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM . BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

GRANT'S DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.

It is rumored that a number of active Republicans are disgusted with repeated exhibitions of what they deem the proclivity of the President to attach undue importance to wealth in the distribution of patronage; and Pennsylvanians couple with this complaint the allegation that he exhibits an extraordinary preference for citizens of New Jersey over those of this State. If these charges are based solely on the petty jealousies of sore-headed office-seekers the public can have no sympathy with them, but if they have a more solid foundation they will diminish Grant's popularity and lower the general estimate of his character. It is said that no recommendations for office are so potent with him as those which are backed up by financial solidity either in the applicant or his endorsers, and that he judges place-hunters by rules similar to those which govern the directors of a bank in discounting notes; that talent or patriotic civil service is deemed unworthy of recognition if it is allied with poverty; and that moneyed influences thus become as powerful at the White House as they are in Wall street. It is not pretended that he pursues this course from corrupt motives, the gist of the imputed offense being mistaken judgment. Perhaps he has been pestered by so many needy, greedy applicants that he has jumped to the conclusion that the interests of the nation could be most safely entrusted to men whose pecuniary position places them beyond the reach of temptation; but it is an easy matter to carry this doctrine to extreme limits. Instances abound in which riches and rascality go hand in hand, and penury has not ceased to be compatible with the purest integrity. General Grant is well aware that wealthy officers are not always the most reliable or efficient in military operations, and he should remember that this rule often holds good in civil life. If he had carried out his idea of making the richest merchant in America the Secretary of the Treasury, we doubt very much whether A. T. Stewart, with all his millions, would have left an official record half as creditable as that established in the same office by poverty-stricken Alexander Hamilton; and if Grant wishes to infuse energy, talent, and vigor into every branch of his administration, at home and abroad, he will be more apt to accomplish that end by securing the aid of the giant intellects of the nation than by hunting up men who value office mainly on account of the social halo with which it surrounds them, and who figure to greater advantage at dinner parties, receptions, balls, and other festivities, than in the labors and intellectual conflicts which constitute the true glory of a useful official career. This nation is still too young and too republican to set a high value upon gold-sticks-in-waiting or to be pleased with the sacrifice of its patronage upon the altar of Mammon. Even the aristocratic governments of Europe have learned that when real work is to be done their titled nobodies and rich lordlings must make way for intellectual commoners, and America cannot afford to forget what purse-proud England is forced to remember.

The specifications of the other charge, about the preference of New Jersey over Pennsylvania, are based upon the appointment of a Cabinet officer, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a Minister to England from the little Commonwealth on the other side of the Delaware. Considering that New Jersey can scarcely be expected to sustain the Republican party more than once or twice during a century, and that she has at best but a small electoral vote, politicians do not understand why such pains should be taken to propitiate her at a time when the potential Keystone State is systematically snubbed. They are willing to acknowledge the charms of her sea-side watering-places, the superiority of the beach at Cape May, the vigor of the breeze at Atlantic City, and the completeness of the race-course at Long Branch. They concede the glories of her Vineland, the latent fertility of the neglected soil of her pine forests, the productiveness of her truck gardens, the depth of her marl beds, and the voraciousness of her mosquitoes. But they do not discern in these characteristics, or in any palpable signs of the ineffable superiority of the President's New Jersey favorites, sufficient reasons for his partiality for our neighboring Commonwealth and simultaneous neglect of our own.

THE ELOQUENCE OF O'NEIL.

The eloquence of O'Neil is not more infinitesimal than his valor, and *vice versa*. With the tongue as well as with the sword he is capable of cutting some very fanciful flourishes. The serious drawback to the impressiveness of either sort of display is its unfailing futility. Whether the Fenian leader draws his Damascus blade in the very teeth of the "dhirty British baste" sometimes inadvertently cyclept a Lion, or rolls out the linked sweetness of his perceptible brogue in the presence of a Federal court, he is unfortunate enough to encounter failure. In short, O'Neil was born to be a flighty and fluent fizzle. Whether or not he was also born to be a Fenian is a matter of doubt. On Friday last, when arraigned before the United States Circuit Court at Windsor, Vermont, O'Neil came up to the scratch "smiling." The offense with which he was charged was a serious one. The endangering of the peace between two great nations is no trifling matter. O'Neil knew this last May when he marshalled his hosts on the border. And he was dead in earnest about his disreputable business—at least he took a solemn oath that nothing of him but his dead body could possibly be dragged back across the boundary line, after he had once contrived to cross it alive. That the world was not compelled to witness the harrowing spectacle of the transportation over the line of O'Neil's mangled corpse, bleeding, like that of Bozzaris, at every pore, was no fault of O'Neil. If his corporal embodiment had come within reach of the teeth and nails of the "baste" which went prowling up and down, just on the other side of the line, seeking a Fenian whom it might devour, there can be no doubt that little else than the phosphates which enter into O'Neil's anatomy would ever have enriched the sterile hillsides of Vermont. The presence of a deputy marshal and a close carriage spoiled the sanguinary show. But O'Neil meant to fight if he could but have the chance, and in seeking his opportunity he violated the laws of the land. For so doing he deserved to be hanged by the neck till dead, for at least one of his deluded followers was done to death by the British "baste," and O'Neil was morally and in matter of fact guilty of participation in the murder as an accessory and instigator. For his double transgression an imprisonment of two years and a fine of ten dollars is a very slight expiation.

When O'Neil was confronted by his accusers in the court-house at Windsor on Friday, he was "composed and gentlemanly in his deportment," says the sympathizing young man who reported the case, and he "smiled"—yes, he had the imperturbability, as well as the impudence, to "smile," when he put in a plea of guilty to the charge of violating the neutrality laws of his adopted country. This little farce of a trial is a good joke, thought O'Neil; and such huge proportions did the joke assume that his jollity thereat lighted up his warlike features with a perceptible "smile." This trick of pleading guilty was the end of the joke, however, although the "composed and gentlemanly" O'Neil did not see it in that light for a matter of twenty-four hours. On Saturday the Fenian hero was told to "stand up" again in the criminal's dock, to give such reason as he had why sentence should not be passed upon him. It was then that the eloquent tongue of the "composed and gentlemanly" O'Neil was unloosed. He *had* something to say about this business of passing sentence upon him for venturing to disturb the British "baste" in his lair. The tender-hearted young man who furnished us with a report of the case states that at this point O'Neil "proceeded to make a most eloquent address, accounting his services in behalf of his adopted country as a reason why his sentence should be light." Unfortunately this is the only point in his harangue that has been given to the world as yet; but it is sufficient to show that, instead of securing a mitigation of his punishment, the eloquence of O'Neil ought to have prompted the judge to lay on the scourge with a heavy hand. A more brazen and bare-faced, a more impudent and imprudent appeal for mercy was never uttered in a court of justice. If faithful service in the loyal army during the Rebellion is to be taken as an extenuation of such reckless and high-handed outrages as these Fenian raids upon the territory of a neighboring country, what is to become of us, and how long shall we be suffered to remain at peace with the world?

But it is scarcely worth one's while to contemplate the gloomy possibilities in store for us, since O'Neil's eloquence proved as abortive as his attempt at sanguinary deeds. He has a fine of $10 to pay, and a general assessment of half a mill *per capita* on the chambermaids and kitchen girls of Hibernian descent and Fenian proclivities will suffice to raise the money. The two years' confinement in Windsor jail, however, is another matter, in which the sympathy of kitchen girls and chambermaids will not avail. From this part of O'Neil's sentence there can be no relief, except at the hands of the President. That he will be badgered and bothered to let O'Neil loose there is no doubt. Strenuous efforts have already been made to secure the pardon of the Fenians who were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment recently at Canandaigua, New York, and the effort will be repeated in O'Neil's case with even greater persistency. But we trust that President Grant will prove as proof against the eloquence of O'Neil's friends as did the Windsor judge against the eloquence of O'Neil himself, and that the valiant hero of many an unfought battle will be suffered to remain in durance vile until his allotted time is up. Twenty years would have been more in accordance with the demands of justice, but two years' residence in free and contracted quarters will probably suffice to put a little sense into O'Neil's head, and cause him to emerge from his cell in 1872 a wiser as well as a sadder man, and a less ferocious Fenian than he has been in the past.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.

The week opens on a quiet and rather easier money market though the rates continue at last week's figures, lenders being unanimous in anticipating an active market towards the middle or close of the present month, and are therefore anxious to keep their funds well under control for any emergency. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and first-class business paper at 6@8 per cent., the lower figure is limited to transactions at bank in favor of good customers on short date.

The Treasury programme for August comprises sales of $5,000,000 of gold and the purchase of $6,000,000 in Government bonds.

Gold opened at 121, declined to 120⅜, but advancing again, closed at 121¼, an advance of ⅛ on closing prices of Saturday.

Government bonds are quiet at about Saturday's quotations. We have no prices from New York this morning, the board being closed out of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Nathan, recently murdered, and whose funeral takes place to-day.

There was a very trifling business transacted at the Stock Board to-day, the only sales being the following:—City Sixes, new, at 100⅝; Lehigh gold loan at 89; Reading Railroad at 48⅝; Camden and Amboy at 114⅝, and Pennsylvania at 57⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New..100⅝ | 5 sh Penna R..57⅛
$600 do.....100⅝ | 5 do.....57⅝
$9000 W Jersey R 8s..91 | 5 sh Cam & Am R..114⅛
$2000 Leh Gold L...89 | 1 do.....114⅛
2 sh Reading R...49⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1864, 109⅜@110; do. Nov. 1865, 109⅝@110⅜; do. do., July, 108⅛@109; do. do., 1867, 108⅜@109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@107⅛; Fractions, 110@111⅛. Gold, 120⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 110@110⅛; do. 1864, 109⅛@109⅝; do. 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅝@109⅛; do. 1867, do. 108⅛@109⅛; do. 1868, do. 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@107; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅞@111⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅛@121⅜; Silver, 115@115; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 865@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....121 | 11·12 A.M.....121
10·18 " .....121⅛ | 11 18 " 121⅛
10·19 " .....121 | 11·33 " 121⅛
10·24 " .....121⅛ | 11·43 " 121⅛
10·30 " .....120 | 12·00 M. 121
10·32 " 119⅞

—The following is the statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia, for the month of July, 1870:

1870. Cr.
July 1—Balance on hand at this date.... $7,204,013·37
Receipts during the month, viz.:—
" 31—Account General Treasury, including Customs..... $659,442·82
Int. Revenue..... 160,197·60
Trans. from Banks. 1,846,227·37
Patent Fees..... 806·50
Post Office Funds... 32,515·51
Interest Fund..... 1,927,264·97
Disburser's Fund... 448,223·09
Miscellaneous..... 569,614·75
$4,840,131 54
$12,064,145·41

Dr.
Payments during the month, viz.:—
" 31—Account General Treasury.....$3,071,162·36
Post Office..... 99,907·01
Disburser's..... 493,187·92
Interest..... 1,735,813·65
$5,300,071·41

" 31—Balance at close of business this day..... $6,754,074·00

" 31—Fractional Currency redeemed during the month..... $294,770·00

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 1.—The Flour market is moderately active, but the demand is chiefly from the local trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $5·87½@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·37½@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·76@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·12½@6·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market presents no new features, the demand being limited to the wants of the local millers. Sales of 3,500 bushels at $1·60@1·62 for new and old Pennsylvania red, and $1·50@1·65 for new Delaware and Indiana do. 1,000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·10@1·12. Corn is in limited request, but prices are unchanged; sales of 5000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·08, and Western mixed and yellow at $1·05. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Pennsylvania at 68@69c., and Western at 68c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Whisky is dull; We quote Western iron-bound at $1·02@1·04.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 1.—There is a better feeling in the market for beef cattle, and a more urgent inquiry, but it is confined chiefly to the better descriptions. Prices are about the same as last week, although in a few instances a fraction of an advance was realized on some choice lots. We quote common at 4¼@7c.; fair to good at 7¼@8¼c., and choice at 9@10c. Receipts 2048 head.

The following sales are reported:—

Head.
60 Owen Smith, Western, 7@9.
110 John Smyth & Bro., do., 7@9¼.
55 Dennis Smyth, do., 6¼@8¼.
58 A. Christy, Virginia, 8¼@10.
36 J. Chirsty, do., 7¼@9.
121 P. McFillen, do., 7¼@8¼.
58 P. Hathaway, Western, 7¼@9.
50 J. S. Kirk, do., 7¼@9.
100 J. McFillen, do., 8@9.
33 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@9.
143 Ullman & Bachman, do., 8@9¼.
220 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6¼@9¼.
50 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9.
60 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 7¼@8¼.
40 H. Chain, do., 7@7¼.
60 Joseph Chain, do., 7¼@9.
40 J. & L. Frank, do., 7@8.
70 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7¼@8¼.
68 Hope & Co., do., 7¼@8¼.
50 H. Frank, do., 7¼@8¼.
48 J. Clemson, do., 6¼@8¼.
25 L. Horne, do., 5¼@6¼.
137 John McArdle, do., 6@9.
120 R. Maynes, do., 6¼@8½.
80 J. Aull, Texas, 4¼@6¼.

Cows are steady; about 200 head sold at $45@75, the latter for cow and calf.

Sheep meet a lively inquiry, but at lower figures; sales of 10 000 head at the Park Droveyard at 5@5¼c. per lb.; $2·50@3·25 for stock; 8@9c. for good lambs; and $2@2·50 per head for common do. About 6000 head sold at the Avenue Yard at the same figures.

Hogs are in small supply and higher; sales of 2000 head at $13·50@14 for corn-fed.

MARRIED.

BUNTING—GENTLE.—On the 21st ultimo, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1322 Otis street, by the Rev. G. Oram, Mr. JOHN BUNTING to Miss FRANCES E. GENTLE, all of this city.

WALLAZZ—MOANE.—On July 18, by the Rev. Francis Church, JOSEPH H. WALLAZZ to IDA V. MOANE.

DIED.

FRITZ.—On the 30th ultimo, from injuries received at the late fire, FRANCIS FRITZ, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of the Philadelphia Hose Company, Eighth street, below Fitzwater, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

NORTH.—On the 30th of July, 1870, EDMUND B. NORTH, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Independence Lodge, No. 60, of Blackwoodtown, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Chew's Landing, Camden county, N. J., on Wednesday, August 3, at 3 o'clock.

SOMERNDIKE.—On the 30th ultimo, JACOB W. SOMERNDIKE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Church street, Bridesburg, on Wednesday, August 3, at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of Taxes, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1870, payable on and after AUGUST 1, proximo, when the transfer-books will be reopened.

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ T. W. BAILEY, No. 628 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices. N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ A FULL SUIT

MADE FROM MEASUREMENT

IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, below WALNUT.
Swimming School for both sexes and all ages.
Pupils received at all times.
The most timid persons taught to swim in from 6 to 10 lessons.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

On and after To-day SEASON TICKETS will be reduced fifty (50) per cent.

Persons desirous of taking lessons that object to joining the regular classes can make arrangements for strictly private lessons on moderate terms.

For further particulars call, or address
7 30 smw4t*4p J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 206 BROADWAY,
New York.

POLITICAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, July 27, the following, among other proceedings, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Committee of three be selected from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization thereof.

In accordance therewith the delegates elected to said Convention will meet at the southwest corner of SIXTH and DICKERSON Streets, on THURSDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination.

By order Republican City Executive Committee,
Attest:— CHARLES W. RIDGWAY,
Vice-President, presiding.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 7 29 fmw 6t

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 20 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationery Boilers of Rogers', and Black's, and Dimpfel's Patents and other forms. Tanks, Pans, and Plate Work. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

LOST.

LOST ON FRIDAY, 29TH ULT., A PACKAGE of ONE HUNDRED TICKETS TO BUSTLETON. As they are useless to any one except the owner, the finder will please return to this office. 8 1 3t*

CLOTHING.

FAMILIES GOING TO RURALIZE

Should BEWARE of the mischief resulting from not having a

GOOD TRUNK FULL
OF
GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES
for each member of the Family.

We do not undertake to provide for the
FEMALE MEMBERS,
but NOBODY CAN APPROACH US IN AMPLE PROVISION for the
MEN AND BOYS.

Our Travelling Suits are splendid.
Our Ten Dollar Cheviots are unsurpassed.
Our Drap d'Ete Coats are the perfection of beauty.
Our Linen Ducks are marvels of cheapness.
Our Striped Cassimeres cannot be improved upon.

The public invited, singly or in families, to come to the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
11 mwf5p1t GEO. W. NIEMANN.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.
PLEASURE TRAVELLERS

For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the

9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,

Or by taking the 3·30 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.

Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.

Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.

Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.

Tickets for sale at No. 160 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.
JAMES A. DINKEY,
7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smwfmrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [8

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 16 No. 229 S. SEVENTH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ELKINS & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent, GEORGE W. ELKINS withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued by W. E. TABER and GEORGE BARBERT. 7 29 5t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many of machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 14

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "
Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

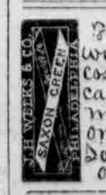
CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp
Phaetons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,
AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.



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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Coming Amusement Season.

The musical prospects for the coming fall and winter season cannot at the present time be considered particularly brilliant, so far as operatic performances are concerned, at least. The Italian and German impressarios have given no signs of activity, and the English troupe is the only one that has been announced as ready to commence the campaign. This combination, as our readers are aware, will contain nearly all the principal members of the Richings and the Parepa-Rosa troupes. It will be under the management of C. D. Hess & Co., with Mrs. Richings-Bernard as the musical directress, and albeit it will lack the valuable services of Parepa the magnificent, it will be in every other respect the strongest operatic company that has been before the public for years. The *repertoire* consists of the best and most popular operas, and there is a promise that several attractive novelties shall be produced in handsome style. This troupe will probably open at the Academy of Music about the middle of December for a season of two weeks, and as it is composed of artists of undoubted merit, it ought to receive the liberal patronage of the public, more especially as it is likely to be the only efficient operatic combination we will have at present.

There is a rumor, which may or may not be based upon facts, that a New York manager has engaged M'lle Czillag for a season of Italian opera in this country. This artist has enjoyed a distinguished reputation in Europe for a number of years past, and although she does not rank with Patti or Nilsson, she is doubtless a very superior actress-singer. If the war in Europe continues it will undoubtedly have the effect of driving performers of all kinds to this country, and it is not impossible, therefore, that before the end of the season we may have several more or less meritorious Italian and German operatic companies in the field. This, however, is mere speculation, and the only real musical sensation that we are assured of is the appearance of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson in concert, under the management of Max Strakosch. This lady is undoubtedly an artist of the very highest rank, and she will come before the American public as the legitimate successor as well as the countrywoman of Jenny Lind. Mdlle. Nilsson is now in the prime of her youth and beauty, and the recent criticisms of the London press speak of her lovely voice as being more lovely than ever. The appearance of a singer of Mdlle. Nilsson's reputation in concert will only be a partial gratification, and although we believe Mr. Strakosch has not contemplated bringing her out in opera, it is by no means improbable that he may do so, especially if the other *impressarios* refuse to take the field. Mdlle. Nilsson is expected to arrive in New York in a few weeks, and it is likely that she will make her first appearance in this city during the latter part of October.

Among the rumors that may be set down as certainties, is one to the effect that the Beethoven Society of this city contemplates celebrating the centennial anniversary of Beethoven's birthday, in December next, by a grand choral concert. This society, which was organized and trained by Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, is composed of amateurs of genuine musical culture, who fully demonstrated their ability to render the most difficult choral music at a concert given last season at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. If they undertake to celebrate the Beethoven centennial, the public may be assured that there will be no humbug about the attempt, and that the performance will be in every way worthy of the occasion.

In the way of dramatic performances, the coming season promises to be one of much activity, especially in the line of what, for the sake of distinction, may be termed the "minor shows." There will be three regular minstrel halls in operation, besides a new and elegant variety theatre, and a museum in which will be included a lecture-room where dramatic entertainments will be given.

The Walnut Street Theatre is now being altered and improved externally and internally, preparatory to its opening on the 20th instant with Boucicault's drama of *The Flying Scud*, which will be produced in handsome style, with new scenery by Mr. George Heilge, including a panorama of the road to the race-course, which will present a great variety of characteristic scenery and incidents. The interior of the Walnut is being rejuvenated, especially in that portion of the house known as "behind the scenes." A new stage has been laid down, and the opportunity has been taken to make a great many improvements which will materially aid the scenic effects. A handsome new drop-curtain, upon which Mr. Heilge is now putting the finishing touches, and considerable new scenery will add greatly to the agreeable appearance of the interior of the house. The auditorium and all of the front portion of the theatre is being thoroughly renovated and repainted, and the whole of the exterior is being burnished up, so that it will appear almost as good as new. A couple of stores have been added to the exterior—one at each end of the Walnut street front—which rather adds to the attractive appearance of the building.

The company of the Walnut for the ensuing season will be as follows:—Mr. Charles Walcot, leading and character business; Mr. W. A. Chapman, stage manager and low comedy; Mr. Lewis Morrison, leading heavy business; Mr. W. H. Bailey, first old man; Mr. James Taylor, juvenile business; Mr. E. A. Emerson, first walking gentlemen and fops; Mr. C. H. Bradshaw, low comedy; Mr. J. C. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Jones, Mr. W. Lomas, Mr. D. E. Reilly, Mr. J. P. Duncan; Mr. F. Stall, prompter; Mr. W. Williams; Miss Annie Graham, leading lady; Mrs. Charles Walcot, soubrette; Mrs. W. A. Chapman, first old woman; Miss Rose Wood, first walking ladies; Mrs. Mary Gerper, second old woman; Miss Mary Barr, second walking ladies; Miss Laura Reed, Miss Fannie Henry, Miss Susie Price, Miss Jennie Todey, and Miss Mary Craustan. Mr. Simon Hassler will lead the orchestra, and Mr. George Heilge will fill the important position of scenic artist, with Mr. John Morton as assistant. The other attaches of the theatre are Mr. Arthur Wright carpenter, and Messrs. John Jolly and Alexander Wilson assistant carpenters; Mr. Charles Burns ticket agent; Mr. Edward Wood property-man, and Mr. Charles Hoffman assistant property-man; Mr. Charles Richer wardrobe-keeper. The theatre will open, as stated above, on the 20th instant, with *The Flying Scud*, and the regular season will commence on September 5, with Mr. Forrest as the star. The other stars thus far engaged are Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. J. S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, who are expected to fill up most of the time until the holidays, when a grand spectacular piece will probably be brought out. The Walnut this season will be under the management of Mr. J. S. Clarke, who has purchased Mr. Booth's interest for a term of years. Mr. T. J. Hemphill will continue to act as business manager, and the affairs of the theatre will be substantially in his hands, as heretofore. During Mr. Clarke's recent visit to England, he made arrangements with Mr. Boucicault by which the Walnut will have the exclusive right to produce his new plays, and anything of an attractive character that the most popular playwright of the day may turn out, therefore, will first be presented to the public at this house. The friends of Mr. Owen Fawcett will regret to learn that he will not be attached to the Walnut street company next season, in consequence of his having accepted an engagement at the Museum, Chicago, as first low and eccentric comedian.

The Arch Street Theatre is being thoroughly renovated and put in good condition for the opening, which will take place early in September. Several changes will be made in the company, some of which, at least, will be considered by the public as improvements. Thus Mr. Barton Hill will be welcomed back to his old position of leading man and stage manager, and the friends of Mr. W. H. Wallis will be pleased to see him figuring as second old man. Both of these gentlemen are much superior to those who enacted their specific lines of business last season, and they will materially strengthen the company. Mrs. Drew will, as heretofore, combine the functions of manager and artist, and she will be surrounded by such well-established favorites as Mr. Craig, Mr. Mackay, Mr. James, Mr. Hemple, Mr. Josephs, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Maeder, besides several new faces. Extensive preparations are being made for the production of attractive novelties, which will be announced in due course of time. Among the improvements in contemplation will be an increased attention to the musical accessories; and to carry out this idea Mr. Alfred Kelleher has been engaged as a chorus master. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Mark Hassler, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. C. R. Dodsworth, who will have charge of the musical department at the new Museum at Ninth and Arch streets.

This new Museum, which is being erected by Messrs. Carncross, Dixey & Simpson, will certainly supply a desideratum. There is an immense portion of our population who, either on account of conscientious scruples or disinclination, never visit the regular theatres, and who yet are willing to liberally patronize such amusements as their tastes incline to. The minstrel halls are largely patronized by this class, but there are many who desire something that will offer a variety from burnt-cork and which will yet be light, easy of comprehension to children, and laughable. This last is an essential. The new Museum, which is being erected as rapidly as possible, will supply just the kind of entertainment that is desirable. A large portion of the building will be occupied by collections of interesting curiosities, while in the lecture-room, afternoon and evening performances of petite comedies, farces, vaudevilles, operettas, and fairy spectacles will be given. Particular care will be taken in the selection of pieces to exclude everything in the slightest degree objectionable on moral grounds, and nothing will be permitted upon the stage that the most fastidious can object to. It is intended to make this a place to which parents can at all times bring their children without the slightest fear of offense, and at the same time with the certainty that what they see and hear will be both entertaining and improving. A small but efficient company has been engaged, the leading members of which are Mr. G. D. Chaplin, leading man; Mr. W. H. Otis, light comedian; Mr. Harry Hawk, first low comedian; Mr. Wood Benson, first old man; Miss Minnie Monk, leading lady; Miss Ada Monk, soubrette; and Miss Mary Carr, first old woman. Mr. B. A. Baker will be director of amusements, and Mr. C. R. Dodsworth, with a full orchestra, will supply the music. The scenic artist will be Mr. J. S. Schell.

The Museum, in addition to a great variety of other objects of interest, will contain the Gilbaugh collection from the Zoological Gardens, Montreal; the large collection of Chinese and Japanese curiosities formerly belonging to Mr. J. H. Peters, which was brought to this country by Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, and Dr. Hoffnagle's extensive and valuable collection of Turkish and Indian curiosities gathered together by him while he held the post of Consul at Calcutta. Additions to the permanent collection of the Museum will be made from time to time, and there will be a succession of living curiosities of various kinds, including giants, dwarfs, fat men and women, living skeletons and menageries of wild animals. The price of admission will be 25 cents to all parts of the house, except the best seats in the lecture-room, for which an extra fee will be charged. The regular price of admission, however, will permit the visitor to inspect everything in the Museum, and also to witness the dramatic performances from excellent seats in the gallery, from each of which a perfect view of the stage can be obtained.

The Museum building is being put up in the most substantial manner, and no pains will be spared to make it so strong in every part that an accident through the giving way of the walls or the floors will be practically impossible. Particular care has also been taken to provide for the safety of the audience in case of fire, and the means of exit are so numerous and so accessible that it is calculated the entire building can be emptied inside of five minutes. The front of the building on Arch street is fifty feet in width, and it extends for 120 feet on Ninth street. In each of the stories fronting on Ninth street there will be a room, 50 by 60 feet, which will be devoted to the curiosities, while a large room under the Mansard roof, 50 by 120 feet, and extending over the entire building, will be used as a menagerie. This room will be supported upon seven immense trusses, calculated to sustain an enormous weight, and which will make it as secure as any other portion of the building. The lecture-room, back of the Museum proper, will be 50 by 60 feet, and will contain a parquet, dress circle, and two tiers of boxes. The stage will be amply large enough to produce any piece that may be desirable. All the material used in the building is of the very best quality, the timber being from Hunt's run, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, the same as that employed in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company's grain elevator. The outside of the Museum will be plastered and painted in imitation of marble, and it will be a decided ornament to the section of the city in which it is located. It is expected that everything will be ready for the inspection of the public by the 1st of October, after which the Museum will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily. The architect is Mr. E. F. Durang, and the builder Mr. Thomas McCullough.

Messrs. Carncross & Dixey will open their Eleventh Street Opera House on the 22d of August. The company will include several new members, with whom the Philadelphia public are unacquainted, and it is believed that the combination of talent is stronger than ever before. A variety of novelties in the line of minstrelsy are in preparation. The house is now being thoroughly repaired, and by the time it is ready for the public it will be newly painted and upholstered throughout, while the stage will be improved by new curtains and new scenery.

There will be a lively competition in the minstrel business during the coming season, for, in addition to the Eleventh Street Opera House and the one on Seventh street, which will be opened early in the fall by Duprez & Benedict's troupe, when they return from their California trip, there will be the new and elegant establishment on Arch street, above Tenth, under the management of Messrs. Simmons & Slocum. When completed this will undoubtedly be one of the prettiest and most attractive minstrel halls in the country. The front on Arch street is fifty feet in width, and the building extends back to Academy street. The entrance is a large and elegant hall sixteen feet in width and forty feet in length, upon each side of which are stores. This hall will be frescoed and hung with pictures. The ticket office will be at the rear end of the hall, and to the right and left of it will be the large doors admitting to the parquet and the stairways leading to the galleries. Two exit doors have been also provided, which slide in grooves, so that they can be raised in a moment to assist in discharging the audience. There are also large doors in the rear which can be made available for the speedy exit of the audience in case of fire or accident of any kind. The auditorium will be handsomely frescoed and all the seats will be upholstered with scarlet plush. In the centre of the dome will be a gas reflector, which will light the whole house, so that chandeliers and brackets can be dispensed with. The seating capacity of the house is 1400, and all the seats are so arranged that a perfect view of the stage can be obtained from every part of the auditorium. The stage is twenty-six feet in width and thirty feet in depth, and in the rear of it are the property-room and carpenter shop, and on an upper floor the dressing-rooms, green-room, and wash-room, which are believed to be superior to those of any minstrel hall in the country. This building, like the one at Ninth and Arch streets, was designed by Mr. E. F. Durang. The builders are Messrs. Stanton & McGarvey, and the decorator Mr. John Gibson. It is expected that it will be ready for the reception of the public by the 20th instant, and as Messrs. Simmons and Slocum are both old-established favorites, they may expect to see their beautiful theatre filled nightly by delighted audiences.

Another great improvement, to be completed during the present season, will be the new variety theatre on the site of the old Academy of Fine Arts, on Chesnut street, below Eleventh. The work of construction has commenced, and it is anticipated that the building will be completed early in the winter. When finished this will be the finest variety theatre in the United States, if not in the world, and we understand that Manager Fox proposes to make the style of his entertainments correspond with the elegance of the edifice. In the meantime the old establishment on Walnut street will be carried on as usual until the new building is ready. It is uncertain what will be done with the old theatre after Mr. Fox vacates it. Intimations have been made that it will be occupied as a circus, and also that it will be used for the production of highly spiced melodramas. These are merely rumors, however, and the fact is that no arrangements have been made with regard to it as yet.

The Chesnut Street Theatre is waiting for a competent manager to take it in hand and retrieve its dilapidated fortunes. As an inducement for the right man to come forward the galleries are to be altered so as to obviate complaints like those made by many persons last season, that is impossible to see the stage from a great number of the seats. If this defect is remedied, there ought to be no reason why this beautiful house cannot be made the fashionable theatre of Philadelphia. It has everything in its favor in the way of location and appearance externally and internally, and it apparently rests only with the man or woman who takes charge of it to say whether it shall succeed or not.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
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ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

AS MANY OF THE COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN originate from the irritation and the derangements caused by worms, a remedy that will effectually rid the system of these pests is well calculated to be of great benefit, and to be frequently required in every family. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is such a preparation, not only certain to destroy worms, but most excellent for the purposes of a General Tonic, strengthening the stomach and digestion, and dissipating any febrile tendency in the system. In Dyspepsia, young and old will find it equally effective, and altogether, no remedy of more general application could be kept in the household. Sold everywhere. Small size, 37 cents; double size, 60 cents per bottle.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IF IT IS THROWN IN YOUR TEETH that you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using the matchless vegetable dentrifice SOZODONT.

"SPALDING'S GLUE"—Cheap, convenient, and useful. Mends everything.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

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Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
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The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
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NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are the
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
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FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
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FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 30 4TH THIRD STREET,
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FOURTH EDITION

DISORDERS IN TENNESSEE.

Outbreak Among the Negroes

A Chapter of Crimes.

Fire in New England.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Fatal Shooting Case.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—Yesterday a noted negro desperado, named Charles Wilson, who had been in prison for beating his wife, went to Colonel A. J. Martin's, at Buntyrio Station, near this city, where she had gone, and attempted to kill her. She ran to the house, and was met by Mrs. Martin, who, in attempting to save her, was shot by the villain, probably fatally.

As soon as she fell, Wilson shot his wife through the body and fled to the woods. Medical assistance was promptly secured, but owing to the approaching confinement of Mrs. Martin, little hope is entertained of her recovery. The citizens are scouring the woods in quest of the desperado.

Negro Disorders in Tennessee.

A despatch was received at 10 o'clock this morning by the Chief of Police from Grand Junction, signed by citizens, stating that two hundred armed negroes are marching on that place to release some prisoners, and asking for immediate assistance.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide of a Bank Teller.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—John B. Gould, paying teller of the State Bank, committed suicide to-day by jumping from a fourth-story window. Deceased suffered from illness, and was temporarily insane. He was highly respected.

Killed by a Locomotive.

CONCORD, Aug. 1.—Jacob C. Whidden, a farmer of Fisherville, was driving into his field to-day, when his horse took fright from the whistle of a passing locomotive and ran away, Whidden being thrown out and killed.

Fire in New Hampshire.

The dwelling-house of Abner Hall, at Tilton, New Hampshire, was burned yesterday, with most of its contents. The property was insured for $1200 in the Phœnix Company, of Hartford.

FROM THE WEST.

Base Ball Gossip.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—It is expected that A. B. Champion, President of the Red Stocking Base Ball Club, will tender his resignation to-morrow evening.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The natural disposition to inactivity of the Wall street markets incident to this season of the year asserted itself the past week, particularly as the war in Europe had made little progress so far as actual fighting is concerned. As the week developed the stock market became heavy and prices sharply declined, the features being a fall in New York Central stock to 90¾, Central scrip to 85¾ and Lake Shore to 85¾. These prices permitting a favorable opportunity for the covering of outstanding contracts on the part of those who had sold on the prospect of war in Europe, there was a rally toward the end of the week, which was not maintained to the very close, however. On the last day the street was almost deserted, owing to the departure of a large number of dealers for the country. The transactions in stocks for the week were thus quite limited, and the record of the board sales is the lightest for many weeks. The Stock Exchange will be closed until 1 o'clock Monday, out of respect to the late Benjamin Nathan, and in order to permit the bankers and brokers to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"The gold market was steady in comparison to the earlier excitement following the declaration of war between France and Prussia. Its undoubted tendency was towards much lower prices on the abatement of the monetary excitement in London, with the attendant sharp recovery in the price of American securities, which influences would have been operative had not a strong speculative buying movement been stimulated by the advance to five per cent. of the Bank of England rate of discount and the continued large export of specie, which was over six millions for the week, and over thirteen millions since the actual declaration of war between the two countries.

"The Government market was strong in sympathy with the restoration of a better feeling at the London Stock Exchange, and prices recovered between two and three per cent. from the lowest point of the recent depression. There are indications that this department of Wall street is now about to be systematically worked by the foreign bankers in pursuance of a kind of speculation known in the Long Room as 'milking the street.' The opportunity for rapid 'turns' in Government bonds may never again be so favorable as during the pendency of the present war, when the London quotations for Five-twenties are likely to be constantly fluctuating under the varying news from the Continent. Hence, when prices afforded an opportunity towards the close of the week for a good 'turn,' the foreign bankers realized and the market declined.

"The money market was easy, and all loans to prime borrowers on first-class collaterals were made at three to four per cent. The shrinkage in values at the Stock Exchange since the commencement of the European difficulties, and the general dullness in the street, have conspired to make money very easy.

"Foreign exchange was fairly active and for sight sterling strong at 110¾@110¾. Owing to the present monetary situation in Europe sight bills were one per cent. higher than sixty day-bills."

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN
IRON AND RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
At 75 and Accrued Interest.
SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD.
Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
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CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $2.75.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1.15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents.
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Stationer and Card Engraver,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 7 21

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Seat of War.

No Battle Fought Yet.

French Fleet Before Hamburg.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Public Debt Statement.

A Reduction of $17,000,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Accident to Commissioner Delano.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A telegram received by Deputy Commissioner Douglass this morning from Mount Vernon, Ohio, states that Commissioner Delano fell from a wagon on Friday last, and fractured his right arm very badly. The accident will keep him at his home in Mount Vernon for several weeks.

The Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during the month of July of $17,000,000. The following is a recapitulation of the statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
5 per cent bonds	$221,589,300·00
6 per cent. bonds	1,756,558,850·00
Total	$1,978,148,150·00
Interest	33,679,871·16
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates at 3 per cent.	$45,490,000·00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.	14,000,000·00
Total	$59,490,000·00
Interest	373,684·98
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding	$3,591,117·35
Interest	486,791·43
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,106,256·00
Fractional currency	39,767,684·48
Gold certificates of deposit	38,870,480·00
Amount outstanding	454,644,190·48
Total outstanding	$2,475,803,457·83
Total interest	34,519,847·57
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,510,323,305·40
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	102,220,206·20
Currency	38,068,628·20
Total amount in Treasury	$140,998,829·40
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,369,324,476·00
Debt less amount in Treasury July 1	$2,386,358,599·74
Decrease during the past month	17,034,123·74
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$69,004,001·17
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	$64,618,832·00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,094 16
Interest paid by the United States	8,815,345·42
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,227,673·78
Balance of Interest paid by United States	$6,563,671·76

FROM EUROPE.

A New German Loan.

BERLIN, July 31.—Subscriptions will be opened on the 3d and 4th of August next for a five per cent. loan of the German Confederation to the amount of one hundred million thalers, to be issued at 88 per cent. of their par value. Payments are to be made between the 10th of August and the 28th of September.

The Volunteer Artillerymen.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Gaulois* says that it is proposed to form a corps of volunteer artillerymen in this city. It will be placed under the command of the former pupils of the Polytechnic School. This corps is designed for the special defense of Paris in case of need. No news of any serious engagement between the armies has yet (3 P. M.) been received.

French Fleet Before Hamburg.

LONDON, Aug. 1—4·20 P. M.—No news of any battle has been received up to this hour. The streets are full of rumors, as usual. One of these rumors is that the French fleet has arrived before Hamburg and attacked the defences, but it is not, however, generally credited.

Prussian Expatriation.

The decree prohibiting expatriation recently issued by Prussia is ascribed simply to the probable existence of a blockade.

FROM THE WEST.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—The election for county officers is being held in this city to-day. The negroes have polled a large vote up to this hour, and the returns so far as heard from indicate a close vote. There is less excitement and feeling than in any contested election for years, and quiet and order are prevailing.

There is no interference with the colored vote attempted. Some few negroes have been arrested for attempting to repeat votes. It is thought the greater portion of the colored vote has been polled, and that the evening's returns will give a majority to the regular Democratic ticket.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.
We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $3,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & NEPHEW,
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 tu

RELIC-WORSHIP.

From the London Saturday Review.

We all feel with sincere regret that in Mr. Dickens the country has recently lost one of the most remarkable writers of the present century. A favorable foreign critic of our manners spoke with approbation of the warmth of public sentiment excited by his death, and the patriotic pride thus indicated in the glory of our most popular writer. Against this we have nothing to say. The memory of Mr. Dickens is naturally and rightly valued by a very large class, and nothing can be more proper than that this regard should be freely manifested. But with the general and becoming expressions of regret there mingle some manifestations so grotesque that it is impossible to pass them over without a moment's notice. We find, for example, that at a sale of Mr. Dickens' property a Chinese gong sold for thirty-one guineas, or about ten times its market value. Certain silver ladles ornamented with figures of the heroes of the "Pickwick Papers" sold for prices varying from £23 to £69; from which it appears that Mr. Pickwick is held to be just three times as valuable as Winkle. The most remarkable price, however, was given for a stuffed raven, the bird being, as we are told, the original of "Grip" in "Barnaby Rudge," and selling in consequence for 120 guineas. The raven, we are informed, was not a very meritorious animal himself; and though we must confess ourselves to be anything but competent judges of the value of stuffed ravens, we presume that he must have sold for at least 240 times his natural value. Never was raven so highly honored before. We should commend the anecdote to the consideration of Mr. Barnum, if that enterprising person still honors the world with his presence, and would suggest to him the propriety of discovering the original of Edgar Poe's raven. If a still more daring flight of imagination be within his powers, perhaps he might discover the bird of which Shakespeare was thinking when he talked about the hoarse raven who croaked the fatal entrance of Duncan. A search through the farmhouses in the neighborhood of Stratford-on-Avon would surely reveal some venerable bird which may be supposed to have perched on the hand of the divine Williams. Meanwhile we should rather like to know what the fortunate possessor of this animal will do with him. Of course he will try in some way to get 120 guineas' worth of pleasure out of his "interesting relic." He hopes, it may be, to be known throughout the metropolis as the fortunate holder of the raven. For some purposes it may possibly pay to enjoy such notoriety. There is the well-known case of the New York hatter, who made his fortune by giving we forget how many dollars for admission to one of Jenny Lind's concerts. But if he expects the simple gratification of showing the bird to his friends, and saying to every fresh visitor, This is a raven which was described by Charles Dickens, we will warn him in a friendly spirit that it is just possible that he may become something of a bore, and that rash persons will perhaps be found after a time to declare that ravens described by Mr. Dickens have a singular family resemblance to those ravens which Mr. Dickens never described. Meanwhile he had better take means to identify his precious possession, for if it is once generally known that a Barnaby Rudge raven may fetch 120 guineas, the market will speedily be glutted with true original Barnaby Rudge ravens, and possibly the last vestiges of a highly respectable race of birds may be extirpated from the British islands. Enough snuff-boxes have been made from the wood of the *Royal George* to build two or three first-rates, and the rope which hung Palmer is said to have been somewhere about a mile in length, if all the fragments were genuine. We fear that the mind of the bold speculator may speedily be humbled by a whole flock of spurious imitations.

The worship of relics is undoubtedly a common, though a very singular and irrational, phenomenon. Sir Walter Scott, as we know, had the misfortune to sit upon the wineglass which his sacred Majesty King George IV had sanctified with the touch of his lips (a fate from which the raven may, we will hope, be preserved), and thereby prematurely squelched one relic of which the market value at the present day may be estimated by the curious. In some cases, indeed, we can partially understand the feeling. The writing of a great man may be characteristic; even the coat which he wore may incidentally make our knowledge of him a trifle more vivid; but when it comes to the great man's raven, we can only wonder in dumb surprise. Let us, however, endeavor very shortly to estimate the true value of this kind of adoration. What is the state of mind of a man who thinks that any trifle connected in any way with one of Mr. Dickens' least popular works deserves to be bought at so extravagant a price? Is it the kind of idolatry which Mr. Dickens would have chosen himself, or which his friends would desire to be paid to him? Or, we would rather ask, is it a symptom that the admiration, though extravagant, is of a healthy kind, or that it belongs to that class of sentiment upon which the great Barnum is alone worthy to bestow a name? The proverbial valet might take an interest in the shoes which he has once blacked for his hero; but the valet's admiration is not generally supposed to be according to knowledge. In proportion as a people values its great writers with a discriminating zeal, or has a predominant desire to advertise its admiration by ludicrous extravagance, we may judge in some degree of the value of popular enthusiasm, and possibly, in some degree also, of the value of its object. From this point of view even our raven-purchasing friend may serve for a few minutes as the text of some serious reflection.

Now, that Mr. Dickens was a man of extraordinary talents is too evident to be repeated. Nobody ever possessed certain powers in a higher degree, though whether he possessed powers of the highest kind is of course another question. Nobody again in this century, and perhaps no English writer in any other century, has caused so many hearty and innocent laughs. Nobody has ever shown more remarkable powers of observation for at least the superficial peculiarities of mankind. The description of America in "Martin Chuzzlewit," whether we call it a caricature or a likeness, may be considered as a literary feat quite unparalleled in its way, especially when we remember his very limited opportunities for collecting the necessary materials. This indeed is so obvious as to be commonplace. Whether his work or any large part of it is destined to occupy a very high place in our permanent literature, and whether our grandchildren will find his humor as irresistible as we have found it in the present generation, must be decided by time and by prophetic critics. Taking Mr. Dickens, however, at the valuation of his warmest admirers, there is scarcely enough at first sight to account for the grotesque acts of his relic-hunting idolators. It may indeed be said of Mr. Dickens, as Burke said of George Grenville and the House of Commons, that he hit the middle classes of the country between wind and water. His humor and his pathos were precisely on the level of their capacities; and if he scarcely appealed to the deeper emotions of human nature, he struck the notes to which the feelings of a very numerous body of mankind most naturally vibrated. But we do not worship a man because he has made us laugh very heartily, or even because he has sometimes caused us to shed rather easy tears. Relics, it would seem, presuppose a saint; and the fancy in the minds of ardent persons is apparently that there was a sort of inherent virtue in Mr. Dickens which communicated itself even to his stuffed ravens, and gave a certain sanctity—expressible, of course, in terms of current money—to the most trivial objects which he had touched. He is to be reverenced not merely as the great humorist or the graphic describer of men and manners, but as a powerful moral teacher, who helped to spread the spirit of true religion throughout the world. We need not remark that the homage which showed itself in buying stuffed ravens for extravagant sums would be inappropriate enough to such a character; but, so far as we can understand, that was the idea [illegible] present to the minds of these enthusiasts, who sought to find expression for it after their own singular fashion.

Is it, then, right or healthy to regard Mr. Dickens in this light? Various preachers of reputation seem to have thought that they might as well make a little capital out of a national loss, and turn some of the tide of emotion to the driving of their own wheels. Various appropriate sermons were preached with all desirable promptitude, and the assertion was made in various forms that Mr. Dickens was one of the chief teachers of the day. So far as this is a fine way of saying that he had provided the public with a great quantity of thoroughly innocent literature, nobody of course could dispute his claim to the title. We may admit, too, that Mr. Dickens showed a thoroughly kindly nature in every line that he wrote, and that his sentiment, if rather too obvious, was honest and right as far as it went. Yet all this scarcely entitles a man to the sort of praise which belongs to great moral reformers. A man who has sacrified his life or health or means to the elevation of his fellow-creatures deserves some special gratitude. Mr. Dickens, so far as the public is aware, was not called upon to make any such sacrifices, and most properly applied his talents to the work for which they were fittest, that of writing exceedingly amusing novels, and received the appropriate rewards of admiration and solid profit. Did he preach any new truths or throw any special light upon the difficult problems of the time? That is what his most zealous admirers would scarcely claim. He attacked certain abuses without always understanding them very thoroughly; he gave utterance to the good commonplace middle-class sentiment—to that kind of doctrine which people have in their minds when they propose to provide a sound Christianity by cutting out every dogma to which any particular sect objects, and which may be defined as the cultivation of "geniality," and the avoidance of all the deeper and more melancholy emotions. It was his chief fault that he played with sentimental situations in a way that seems to imply an absence of very profound feeling. He fails to be truly pathetic, because we do not see the agony wrung out of a strong man by the inevitable wrongs and sorrows of the world, but the easy yielding of a nature that rather likes a little gentle weeping. Mr. Pickwick, with his love of mankind, stimulated by milk-punch, is not the most elevated type of philanthropy, though it is one which is unfortunately prevalent at the present day. In these respects Mr. Dickens' influence tended rather towards a softening of the moral fibre than towards strengthening it. If religious teaching is to confine itself to producing a brotherly kindness which at times verges upon the maudlin, and always shrinks from strong measures, his teaching would be unimpeachable. No doubt the tendency to such doctrine shows as very amiable disposition. It is pleasanter to treat social sores with a nice soft poultice of good feeling than to use the surgeon's knife; but the temper of mind indicated is only too common, without further prompting; and we are only too apt to be effeminate without being assured that the whole duty of man will be summed up in yielding to our propensity. If, therefore, Mr. Dickens was to be taken as a preacher, we should not hold that his preaching was of the kind most wanted. But, at any rate, we do not feel called upon to fall down and worship him because he incidentally inculcated a morality which was harmless and benevolent; and the preachers who provoke the comparison, and the relic-hunters who apparently accept the verdict, do a real injury to his fame by advancing untenable claims in its support.

An American preacher has with singularly good taste discussed the question whether Mr. Dickens was a Christian. Upon that topic, or upon the virtues of his personal character, we do not feel inclined to speak; we are squeamish enough to fancy that such discussions are slightly indecorous. We can only take the morality preached in his public works, of which every man is at liberty to form an opinion. And though we may admit it to be perfectly harmless, and to provide a pleasant stock of maxims for people who wish to get through the world quietly and easily, we cannot hold that it was of that stimulating and invigorating character which is most to be desired, or which would entitle its organ to be considered, as on that account, a great benefactor of mankind. We rather feel that it is poor food for the soul of man, and that the preachers who have identified it with their own highest aspirations have not raised our opinion of their insight into the wants of the age. Thinking as we do that Mr. Dickens deserves a high place in literature, we are not prepared to see him placed on a pedestal appropriate to the great teachers of mankind, and honored with that kind of homage. Certainly we don't think that his raven was worth 120 guineas.

FISHING AT THOUSAND ISLANDS.—A gossipy correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives an entertaining sketch of the delights of fishing among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. The fishermen here have splendid boats, supply you with all necessary tackle, and act as guides to the fishing grounds, as well as guide you in and out of the labyrinths of islands that seem hopelessly complex to the stranger. The landlord at the hotel makes a specialty of fixing up nice lunches, and the oarsmen agree, before leaving the hotel, at what particular island, six or ten miles away, the party will meet at 1 o'clock. And to this point, loaded with bass, pickerel, and muskallonge, we tend about the appointed hour. The boatmen are experienced cooks, and soon the lunch is spread, the coffee boiling, and the odor of frying pickerel and broiling bass increases the already vigorous appetites.

The style of fishing here is mostly by trolling. Two poles are set, with lines each one hundred feet long. These you need not handle except when the fish strike them. The third line, of one hundred and twenty feet from the stern, you hold in the hand as you go sailing around the rocks, cliffs, and shady little bays that every few minutes unexpectedly open to the beholder. I have never had finer fishing or more enjoyed the scenery than upon the great St. Lawrence. I have been accustomed to call the Ohio and Mississippi *rivers;* but the St. Lawrence, ranging from eight to ten miles in width, and from five to ten times the depth of either, neither rising nor falling more than a few feet from one year's end to the other, makes either of them but sewers in comparison.

The water is beautifully clear, and at a depth of ten feet you can see the white rocks that mark a large portion of its bottom. It abounds in fish. Black bass, pickerel, and muskallonge are kinds mostly captured by the hook. The muskallonge is thought to be of the finest flavor, and most sought after by the fishermen—perhaps the more from the idea that they are a gamier fish, and are more seldom caught than others, and require more careful management after they are hooked to save them for your string. The largest fish I caught was a pickerel, which weighed six and a half pounds. The bass ranged from one to four pounds.

A NEWFOUNDLAND FISH STORY.—We find the following in a letter to the New York *Evening Post:*—One of those glib-tongued, stout dames, a well-known "character," noted for her ready wit and unscrupulous sharpness in bargain-making, presented herself one morning at the door of the late Roman Catholic Bishop with a fine salmon in her basket. I may as well say that her name was Peg Stack—for Peg does not care a button about her name appearing in the pages of the *Evening Post.* His lordship happened to be about the entrance, and Peg plied all her tongue power to induce the Bishop to purchase her fish. Her praises of the "craythur," as she called the salmon, were loud and profuse. She begged his lordship to remark its splendid development of shoulder, but, above all, the unusual plumpness of the abdominal region, showing that it must have come of good stock and been well brought up. "None o' yir poor starved things, as thin as a herrin'—not fit for a jintleman's table." When the fish came to be weighed, it certainly justified Peg's eulogium; its weight, in fact, quite astonished his lordship, considering the size of the fish. Peg got her money and departed in triumph. Soon after the cook proceeded to operate on the salmon, and to her horror and amazement she found its whole interior closely packed with smooth, water-worn pebbles. The impious Peg, reckless of consequences in the unseen hereafter, braving all purgatorial pains and penalties, had actually cheated his lordship the bishop in this barefaced fashion.

Naturally one would have fancied that Peg, after such a transaction, would be shy of the "palace" door for some time. But no! His lordship saw the audacious Peg the very next day ascending the steps of his mansion with another salmon for sale, and apparently as unconscious of any wrong and as placidly innocent as a babe. With a stern countenance his lordship opened the door himself, and let loose the floodgates of his wrath upon Peg's devoted head, reproaching her severely with her shameful dishonesty. But Peg quailed not before the storm. She held up her hands and called upon all the saints in heaven to witness her innocence, and repudiated the vile charge made against her. The bishop's wrath then became terrible, and in stern tones he demanded to be informed whence came the four pounds of pebbles with which the salmon was stuffed. "Arrah! shure, yer lordship ought, to know by this time," replied the imperturbable Peg, "that the salmon, the craythurs, always take in ballast when a gale of wind is risin'; and, more betoken, doesn't your lordship remember that there was a bad blast of an easterly wind the very night before the beauty was cotched; and ye see he hadn't time to get his ballast throwed overboard before he was hooked." The Bishop was a good-natured man at bottom, and dearly loved a joke. This was too much for his gravity. He burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter; and the incorrigible Peg saw in a moment that the day was her own. It is said that she dined that day sumptuously in the "palace" kitchen; and many a time afterward did his lordship set his guests in a roar by narrating, in his own inimitable manner, the story of "Peg Stack and the ballasted salmon."

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINTON, D. C. 7 29 10t

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Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No 220 DOCK Street and by House-furnishing Stores generally. 23

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR FINE. SEASONED CLEAR FINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3¾ by 6½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¾ by 6½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¾ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8¾ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9⅝ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	69,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,754
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,956,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
12,god 13t Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson, Twentieth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been compiled with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
7 20 23 26 30au1 4 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Manayunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
7 20 23 26 30 au1 4 Secretary.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, In 14 and 18-karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw1

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE CLOCKS. COUCOU CLOCKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 2 3 1y A few doors above Locust st., Philada.

ROYAL REVENUES.

Income of the Royal Family of England.

Queen Victoria is, or ought by this time to be, very wealthy. She has from Parliament a grant of £365,000 a year, and the palaces, save those which are her private property, are also kept up at the public expense. During the lifetime of the Prince Consort, whose allowance was £30,000 a year, when the court entertained a great deal, the departments of the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and masters of the horse, no doubt exhausted the sums appropriated to them, but of late years, since the habits of the Queen have become so extremely retired, it is believed that nothing like the same expenses have been incurred, and that large savings have been effected. The Queen also derives an income from another source. About fifteen years ago an eccentric old gentleman named Neale, who had no relatives with any claim on him, left her £500,000.

On her accession to the throne the Queen did not inherit a sixpense. On the contrary, her only inheritance was the heavy debt left by her father, whose life was one long career of almost hopeless ill-fortune and embarrassment. These debts the Queen fully liquidated. Although her civil list is less than that of her grandfather and uncles, she has always been noted as a prompt payer, and has besides managed to purchase the very valuable properties of Osborne and Balmoral. Moreover, she has never, like her predecessors, asked for extra money to entertain foreign potentates; and although it is true that of late years such personages have been the guests of Mr. Claridge, the fashionable hotel-keeper, rather than those of his sovereign, this was not the case in the earlier and happy days of her reign, as those who saw the Ascot races on the memorable occasion when the Czar Nicholas assisted at them will testify. Again, while George the Third received parliamentary grants, amounting to many thousands a year, for his younger sons' expenses almost from their infancy, Queen Victoria asked for nothing until her sons were men, and still defrays all Prince Arthur's expenses. Yet the British public complains, though not by any means angrily or loudly, that not enough of the large sum given for representative functions is spent upon them.

There is no doubt that an undue share of the expenses of entertainment fell upon the Prince of Wales, who is counted in England a poor man for his position. He receives about £70,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, which, until his father took the property in hand, was a sink of jobbery and corruption. Everybody connected with the estate had regarded it as food for plunder, and its revenues had fallen to about half what they are at present. The Prince further receives by Parliamentary grant £40,000 a year, and the Princess has £10,000. Marlborough House, which is Crown property, is kept up at the public expense. It is a large but not convenient edifice, of red brick, with scarcely a fine room in it. From the time of her husband's death until her own, this abode was the home of Adelaide, the excellent queen dowager, but she died at Stanmore Priory, a few miles from London, a residence famous in the earlier part of the century, as the readers of Lady Morgan's memoirs will recollect, as the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn. Marlborough House was built by the great Duke, who no doubt selected the site for its convenient proximity to St. James' Palace, and the facility which it offered for back-stairs communication between Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman, as the duchess and queen delighted to dub themselves.

Sandringham was bought out of the funds accumulated from the duchy of Cornwall during the prince's minority, and there are those who aver that the prince paid a great deal too much for his purchase, and that "the whole thing was a job." The property belonged to the honorable Spencer Cowper, son of the late Viscountess Palmerston. His wife, Lady Harriet, a daughter of Lord Blessington, first married the celebrated Count d'Orsay, and was, if report be true, sadly sinned against. When the Prince first married there were all sorts of stories afloat as to how it had been "done." How old carriages smartly vamped up had been palmed off upon his comptroller as new, etc. Unquestionably he needs a sharp administrative head about him, for royalty is considered by many tradespeople in England fair game for preposterous charges.

About five years ago it was stated that the prince's allowance was inadequate for the support of his dignity, and press and people were unanimous as to the propriety of putting his income upon a level at least with that of a first-class nobleman's fortune. However, no measure with this view was brought forward in the House of Commons, for it is said that the Government received a hint that if this were done, although no objection would be urged to a further grant to the prince, unpleasant reflections would be offered in reference to the Queen's non-expenditure. Indeed, it has been generally felt since, that if her Majesty does not maintain royal splendor and hospitality she should assist her son to do so, and the well informed deny that she has done so. There are now rumors that the prince will receive an accession to his income.

A large revenue is derived from the crown lands, and its increase has kept pace with the ever-increasing value of real estate. At the accession of the house of Hanover, the sovereign agreed to give up the revenues accruing from crown lands, and to accept in lieu thereof a fixed income. If to-morrow Parliament said, "We withdraw your civil lists, and you may do your best with the crown lands," the English royal family would still find itself uncommonly well provided for. It was computed lately that the New Forest alone would, if cut up into lots, sell for an enormous sum, whereas it now brings in scarcely anything. And the crown owns in London the very cream of real estate—the site of the clubs, Carlton, Terrace, Stafford House, etc. A great many Englishmen are not in the least aware of these facts.

ENGLISH VAGRANTS.

We are at last arriving, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, at something like an accurate notion of the number of vagrants with whom England is infested. Those migratory pests have not unfrequently been described as though they formed a host two or three hundred thousand strong—an exaggeration which arose from confounding cases of vagrancy with individual vagrants; and for this the language of the constabulary reports is in great part answerable. The last report of the Poor Law Board gives the actual census of vagrants taken upon the same night in England and Wales, in connection with the numbers relieved by the guardians upon one night also, though not that on which the police made their enumeration of the entire herd. On the 1st of January, 1867, the number of vagrants relieved in the casual wards of the unions throughout the whole of the island south of the Tweed was 5027. The police census, which took place on the 1st of April of the same year, showed the total number, wherever sheltered for the night, in union casual wards, in tramps' lodging-houses, at places in charge of the police, or elsewhere, to be 32,528. On the 1st of January, 1868, the rate-relieved vagrants were 6129; on the 1st of April following the police counted 36,179. It will be observed that in both years the whole number of the April census of vagrants was about six times as many as the guardians had to deal with on the 1st of January preceding. This proportion, we have been informed, was found to hold good for the town of Shrewsbury, where the magistrates had a register kept of the number of vagrants and tramps who visited that borough during a given period. The record showed that one in six was fed and housed at the cost of the poor rates. According to the latest returns about 1700 vagrants were in the casual wards of the metropolitan unions, and if this were but one-sixth of the entire class the London gathering of wayside beggars and thieves would be fully 10,000. But there is some reason for thinking that the rule will not hold for London. Here much has of late been done to increase and improve the casual wards. The guests by the increase of their numbers have shown themselves not insensible to the better entertainment provided for them. The Houseless Poor act was passed in 1864, but it took some time to make the needful arrangements for its administration. On the 1st of January, 1865, there were only 589 tramps and vagrants relieved by the London unions; on the 1st of January following they had increased, under the attractions of the new act, to 1501; two years afterwards the recorded number was 1882. But even vagrancy seems to have been in some way mitigated by the general revival of trade, for on the 1st of January this year the score was reduced to 1627. This, on a comparison with 1869, shows a decrease of 255 vagrants, or 13 per cent. Nevertheless, the absolute number is thrice what it was five years ago.

Incidentals.

—The Boston reporters being about to provide themselves with new badges are looking for designs. We suggest a "bub."

—According to the report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in California, only twenty-three cases had been discovered during the past year, and of that number eighteen were admonished and five prosecuted. From this state of things it may be judged that the Californians either are not very cruel, or they entertain different notions to Mr. Bergh about what constitutes cruelty.

—Jersey City has a genuine haunted house. It is located at No. 50 Coles street, and can be secured at a reasonable rent, if any "skeptical" person should like to test the truth of the matter. The present occupants have been so frequently shaken out of bed of late, that they have determined to move away at once. The ghostly laughter at the dead of night is said to have caused the hair to stand on end.

—At the regular meeting of a Western agricultural society held a few days back, the principal subject for discussion was the hot weather. The chairman suggested that it was "hot," the vice chairman that it was "very hot," the secretary that it was "furious," and the treasurer that it was "scorching." A motion to adjourn having prevailed, no further opinions were elicited.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW VIEWS IN THE PARK

Purviance's Stereoscopic Views in the Park, 25 cents each, $2 50 per dozen.

New Chromo, portrait of Dickens, *the last likeness* for which he sat, mounted, 9x11 inches, 50 cents each. Mailed to any address.

NEW CHROMOS, after Birket Foster.
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
LOOKING-GLASSES still at reduced prices.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
AUTOTYPES,
SWISS PANORAMAS,
CHROMOS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
ETC, ETC.

11 10rp

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " 4
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:55 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 5:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 6:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lowistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad Street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	10 A. M. & 12:60 and 7:30 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n.	9:40 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 6:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:25 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 5:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadel

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SWELTERING WEATHER.

The Stifling Heat of July—A Very Hot Month, but Not Quite as Hot as in the Past—Comparisons of July Weather for Thirty Years—Terrible Effect of the Heat on the Death Rate.

The month which has just closed was so very, very warm that many of its sweltering victims jumped at the hasty conclusion that it was the warmest July on record in this locality. Now that it is over, and the aspirations of the mercury have sustained a perceptible check, it is a satisfaction to know that in July, 1870, the thermometer did not make as high a record as it has in the corresponding month in past years. In the following table are given the maximum and minimum for each day, in comparison with the corresponding days of last year, according to the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

	1869. Max. (deg.)	1869. Min. (deg.)	1870. Max. (deg.)	1870. Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	76	65	93	69	Clear.
2	80	65	79	61	Rainy.
3	90	72	67·5	64	Hard rain in A. M.; cloudy and drizzling rain rest of the day.
4	91	78	76·5	64·5	Cloudy in A. M.; clear.
5	80	67	84	66	Fair.
6	75·5	63	84	72	Fair.
7	80	64	85	70	Clear; hard rain at night.
8	85	65	82·5	65	Cloudy and rain in A.M.; clear.
9	81	69·5	82·5	67·5	Clear and cloudy.
10	87	68	86	68	Cloudy until evening.
11	92	74	88	70	Cloudy.
12	85	73	91	78	Cloudy and light rain.
13	84	72	86	76	Cloudy and light rain.
14	75	71	91	72·5	Clear.
15	91	70	89	77	Clear.
16	97·5	77	94	77·5	Clear and cloudy.
17	91·5	77	97	82·5	Clear and cloudy.
18	85	73	95	82·5	Cloudy and heavy shower
19	73·5	69	93	80·5	Cloudy and clear.
20	77	68	88	77·5	Clear.
21	84·5	69	91	75	Clear.
22	78	62	89	74	Clear and cloudy.
23	78	64	93	77	Clear.
24	86	65	92	80	Clear and sprinkle of rain.
25	90	69	94·5	81	Clear.
26	83	74	92·5	81	Clear.
27	85	70	93·5	81·5	Clear in A. M.; cloudy in P. M.
28	85	73	87·5	74	Cloudy; thunder storm at 9 P. M.
29	83	73	89	77	Slightly cloudy all day.
30	78	66	82	72	Clear.
31	79	66	85	69·5	Clear.

This shows a mean temperature during the month of 80·63 degrees, which comes within less than half a degree of being the highest mean for the month on record in this city. The average of the mean temperatures of the month of July since 1790 has been but 75·76 degrees, or 4·87 degrees below that of the month just closed. In the following table is given the mean temperature of the month of July for the past thirty years, and the highest and lowest points reached by the thermometer during that period, all the figures being taken from the reliable record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Year.	Mean Highest Lowest (Deg.)	(Deg.)	(Deg.)	Year.	Mean Highest Lowest (Deg.)	(Deg.)	(Deg.)
1841	74·95	94	56	1856	79·68	98	66
1842	75·80	92	61	1857	74·96	90	54
1843	74·49	97	61	1858	78·11	96	61
1844	75·16	93	69	1859	75	94	55
1845	76	96	55	1860	76·49	94	59
1846	74·65	97	56	1861	75·63	93·5	58
1847	76·14	92·5	67	1862	75·23	93·5	57
1848	74·82	91	59	1863	77·07	90·5	64
1849	74·65	95	59	1864	76·08	93·5	60
1850	77·36	91	61	1865	77·92	94	60·5
1851	76·82	92	60	1866	80·37	99·25	63
1852	77·04	92	64	1867	76·48	92·5	62
1853	75·50	91	62	1868	80·94	98	65
1854	78·83	98	64	1869	76·54	97·5	62
1855	78·50	95	60	1870	80·63	97	61

From this it will be seen that the mean temperature of July, 1868, was 80·94 degrees, or nearly one-third of a degree above that of July of the present year; while the mean temperature of the month of 1866 was 80·37 degrees, less than one-third of a degree below that of last month. The highest mean recorded in this locality for July was in the year 1798, when it reached full 81 degrees. It has been stated that the mean of July, 1838, was equally high, but the records of the Pennsylvania Hospital show it to have been but 78·81 degrees.

Although the mean of last month was unusually and almost unprecedentedly high, the highest point attained by the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital, 97 degrees, was not the highest on record during the past few years, and even fell a half degree below the maximum point of July, 1869, although the mean temperature of that month was but 76·54 degrees, only three-quarters of a degree above the average of the mean temperatures of the month for eighty years past. Below we give the standing of the thermometer on the warmest days of the month during the past few years:—

		Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Range. (deg.)
July 7,	1866	97	79·5	17·5
" 8,	"	99	80·5	15·5
" 14,	"	97	79	18
" 16,	"	98	80·5	17·5
" 17,	"	99·25	83·5	15·75
" 18,	"	97·25	83	14·25
" 13,	1868	97	79·5	17·5
" 14,	"	96	82	14
" 15,	"	98	80	18
" 16,	1869	97·5	77	20·5
" 17,	1870	97	82·5	14·5
" 18,	"	95	82·5	12·5
" 25,	"	94·5	81	12·5

From this it is seen that July 17, 1866, was he warmest July day since 1840, and probably one of the warmest ever known here. July 18, 1866, July 15, 1868, and July 16, 1869, were all warmer than the hottest day of last month, the 17th, by from one-half to one degree.

During the month just closed the thermometer reached the dazzling height of the nineties on thirteen different days; during July, 1869, this elevation was attained on seven days only; during July, 1868, on eleven different days; during July, 1867, on six days only, never going above 92·5 degrees, and during July, 1866, on eleven different days. From the 5th to the 18th of July, 1866, the maximum ranged between 89 and 99·25 degrees, except on two days, but it did not reach 90 degrees again during the month. From the 2d to the 19th of July, 1868, the range of the maximum was between 88 and 98 degrees, except on one day, when the highest point was 82 degrees; while during the remainder of the month the maximum did not go above 86 degrees except on one day, when 88 degrees were marked, the general range being between 80 and 84 degrees. From the 11th to the 29th of last month the range of the maximum was between 88 and 97 degrees, except on two days, when the highest points reached were 86 and 87·5 degrees. So the excessively hot spell of July, 1870, lasted 18 days; that of July, 1868, 17 days; and that of July, 1866, 13 days. This fairly gives the championship of hot Julys to the present year, although the mean and maximum points of the month have been slightly exceeded in the past.

The effect of the excessive heat on the death rate during the past month affords the most striking indication of its severity. In the following tables are given the comparative figures of the four weeks from the 2d to the 30th of July, 1870, and the corresponding period from the 3d to the 31st of July, 1869:—

	July, 1870.	July, 1869.
Total deaths, 1st week	355	379
" " 2d "	349	413
" " 3d "	601	482
" " 4th "	611	416
Total deaths, four weeks	1916	1710

Particularly noticeable, however, was the increase in the last two weeks of the corresponding months:—

	1870.	1869.	Inc.
Total deaths, two weeks	1212	858	354
Minors	771	595	176
Under five years	704	550	154
Under one year	516	396	120
From cholera infantum	327	227	100
" convulsions (minors)	56	30	26
" consumption (adults)	91	60	31
" " (minors)	12	10	2

The rain fall of the month just closed amounted to 3·95 inches, in comparison with 2·88 inches in July, 1869, and 3·51 inches in July, 1868.

APPOINTED.—The Governor has appointed John B. Moffett, Esq., a notary public. Mr. Moffett is treasurer of the Green and Coates Street Railway.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Month of July, 1870—Tables of the Ports Shipped to, and the Nationalities of Vessels.

The exports of commodities, produce and manufactures, exported to foreign countries in American and foreign vessels, from the port of Philadelphia, during the month of July last, includes large quantities of many of our most important articles of merchandise and manufactured goods. Among the articles thus exported may be mentioned breadstuffs, of which of all kinds a quantity was sent equal in value to $127,275. Of petroleum, 5,757,234 gallons of refined and 334,368 gallons of crude oil were sent, equal in value to $1,585,347. In provisions, $28,161 worth were exported, including all kinds of meats and vegetables. There were 114,032 gallons of molasses, worth $35,802. Cooperage and wooden ware were sent to the value of $34,080; boards to the value of $15,289, and machinery, car wheels, and other iron manufactures to the value of $17,091. There were also 581,281 pounds of oil cake, worth $13,393; 55,875 pounds of candles, worth $4050, and oak bark for tanning to the amount of $5050.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	
England	$57,716	.....	$57,716
Ireland	65,815	38,567	104,382
Gibraltar	.....	26,394	26,394
Dominion of Canada	.....	49	49
British N. A. prov	574	.....	574
British West Indies	64,251	55,769	119,990
Spain	30,387	34 789	65,176
Cuba	77,518	.....	77,518
Porto Rico	12,362	9,799	22,161
North German Union	231,936	463,538	695,474
France	26,016	63,075	89,091
Holland	.....	30,668	30,668
Italy	49,326	67,823	117,149
Belgium	136,920	269,646	406,566
Denmark	.....	33,427	33,427
Sweden	.....	29,782	29,782
Total	$749,851	$1,123,357	$1,873,208
Imports during July, 1870	$257,609	$1,230,670	$1,488,279

The following is a statement of the nationality of the vessels:—

	Number.	Value of exports.
American	27	$749,851
British	23	732,407
North German	6	188,085
Italian	2	51,957
Swedish	5	150,908
Totals	62	$1,873,208

I. O. W. B.—David Price, for beating his wife in a shocking manner, was arrested by Lieutenant Flaherty. While on the way to the station house Price attempted to escape, deeming it necessary to accomplish that end to thoroughly pound the officer. He did not succeed, however, and Alderman Belshaw committed him to a residence in Moyamensing. His former place of abode was in St. Mary street.

Michael Dougherty, residing on Lehman street, Germantown, beat his wife, who is in a delicate state of health. He knocked her and kicked her about the head in a most brutal manner. The unfortunate woman was picked up in an insensible condition, and is at present not expected to recover. The unnatural husband was arrested, and Alderman Thomas held him to await the result of his wife's injuries.

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following table shows the number of arrests made by the police force during the month just passed:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	203	Thirteenth	60
Second	310	Fourteenth	46
Third	188	Fifteenth	37
Fourth	132	Sixteenth	97
Fifth	338	Seventeenth	264
Sixth	196	Eighteenth	87
Seventh	208	Reserve	98
Eighth	141	Delaware Harbor	10
Ninth	175	Schuylkill Harbor	54
Tenth	157	Chesnut Hill	16
Eleventh	96		
Twelfth	178	Total	3089

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARS.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the green grocery store of Hinckson & Manson, at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, was entered by burglars by prying off the rear shutter of the store. The burglars then applied powder to the safe and succeeded in blowing the door thereof to smash. All the plunder they received for their pains was a few insurance policies, as the members of the firm had left nothing in the safe. The fellows then left the place in disgust. None of them have been captured.

ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—Yesterday, at about twelve o'clock, Frederick Beck, a little fellow of nine years, residing at Twenty-second street and Girard avenue, climbed a tree in that neighborhood in company with other boys. By some mishap or carelessness he missed his hold while on the tree and fell to the ground, fracturing his left arm, and dislocating it at the elbow joint. He was taken to the office of Dr. Stees, where his injuries were cared for. He is now doing finely.

THE FOURTH EXCURSION of Beck's Philadelphia Band took place this morning. The excursionists occupied nineteen cars, and numbered nearly 1300 persons. The popularity of these trips is becoming more and more apparent each week. The fifth excursion will be given on Thursday, the 11th instant. The pleasure seekers will be taken around New York Bay and Staten Island.

SHOT IN THE HAND.—Brian O'Neill, while handling a pistol at his residence, on Carlton street, below Twenty-fourth, was shot through the hand by its accidental discharge. A girl who was standing by received the ball in her nose, but fortunately without serious injury. O'Neill had his wound dressed at St. Joseph's Hospital.

CRAZED WITH RUM.—Brian O'Donnell, crazed with liquor, created the utmost excitement in Richmond yesterday by dashing about the streets, chasing and assaulting every one he saw. He caught one woman and gave her a pair of black eyes. He then entered a carriage factory, and while there was arrested. Alderman Neall held him in $2000 bail.

IN BAD COMPANY.—A nameless personage last night was enticed into a den on South Water street by one Catharine McCann. From some cause or other a quarrel ensued during which Catharine, struck the male biped with an ice pitcher, injuring him severely about the head. Alderman Quirk sent Catharine to Hotel de Moyamensing.

EXPLOSION OF A LAMP.—A coal-oil lamp exploded yesterday at the residence of George Shay, on Maple street, below Richmond. The carpet and a few articles of furniture took fire, but a few buckets of water extinguished it. One of the children of Mr. Shay was very severely burned.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—The notorious John McLaughlin, *alias* "Gypsy," was arrested yesterday afternoon, and will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day. McLaughlin, it will be recollected, is charged with robbing the restaurant of Patterson Macaully, at Front and Dock streets, some time ago.

A SUNDAY ROW.—James Buckley, the individual who a few weeks ago shot a man in his bar-room, No. 730 Race street, yesterday engaged in an altercation with one of his customers and beat him badly about the head. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Quirk, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Charles Boyle and John McGoldrich, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, engaged in a fight at Eleventh and Fitzwater streets, during which Boyle drew a long knife and inflicted an ugly wound in the side of McGoldrich. The assaulter was arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—James Dickey, for assaulting Policeman Gormley at Juniper and South streets yesterday afternoon, was sent to prison by Alderman Morrow.

ANOTHER IMPOSTOR.—A negro has been for the past week pestering the citizens of the Fourteenth ward with representations that he is connected with the Board of Health.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Permits Issued During the Month of July.

On Saturday we gave an account of the principal buildings erected during the month just passed. Below we append the full list of permits issued by the Building Inspectors for July:—

Dwellings—		Factories	2
Four-story	10	Office	1
Three-story	187	Sheds	3
Two-story	329	Station-house	1
Total dwellings	526	Storehouses	2
Barns	1	Foundries	2
Coach-house	1	Laundry	1
Church	1	Shops	5
Engine-houses	2	Total	681
Green-houses	2	Additions and alterations	116
School-houses	2	Grand total	697
Stables	16		
Stores	13		

During the month 18 dangerous buildings and chimneys and 4 wooden structures were ordered to be taken down.

The following gives the comparison between the number of permits issued during the past month and July, 1869:—

	July, 1870.	July, 1869.
Dwellings—Four-story	10	15
" Three-story	187	250
" Two-story	329	256
Total dwellings	526	521
Other buildings	171	45
Total new buildings	581	566
Additions and alterations	116	100
Grand total	697	665

SAFE ROBBERY.

The Presbyterian Publication House Entered.

Early this morning thieves effected an entrance to the Presbyterian Book and Publication House, No. 1334 Chesnut street. They first scaled the wall in the rear, next cut through a door, next through a shutter, and then through two more doors before they reached the store proper. To cover their operations they took one of their coats and hung it over the grating of the front door. This accomplished, they turned their attention to the safe, which is built in the wall at the southeast end. Powder was first tried, but to no effect. The rascals then proceeding to the back tore the brick work away, and prying open the casing took from the vault $7500 in registered bonds, a lot of insurance policies, two dozen of gold pens valued at about $60, and about $20 in cash.

When the robbery was first discovered this morning the bonds were found lying on the floor of the place, together with the policies. The pens and cash the thieves carried off.

MARINE.—On Saturday night a party consisting of Abraham Howell, John Brierly, George Kirk, Charles Cameron, and Patrick O'Neill, stole a yacht from the wharf of the Kensington Water-works, and started up the river. The Harbor police being notified were on the lookout, and on the return of the party at 10½ o'clock last night the crew of boat No. 1 captured them. During the trip the rowdies lost the anchor and destroyed a considerable portion of the rigging. Alderman Cahill held each in $500 bail.

ROWDYISM.—About 8½ o'clock last evening, a lot of roughs, whose ages range from 15 to 19 years, visited a locality in the southern part of our city, known as the Southwark Canal, and there two of the number indulged in what is called the manly art. Word being conveyed to Lieutenant Henderson, of the First district, he with a squad of men immediately proceeded to the scene, and succeeded in arresting a part of the gang. They were taken before Alderman Dallas, who held them to keep the peace.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A fellow who gives the name of Thomas Holmes, and who hails from Doylestown, has for the past few days been swindling our shoe manufacturers by representing that he was a shoemaker, and obtaining material upon which to work. His last transaction was the procuring of a lot of uppers from S. M. Ritter, No. 142 North Third street. Yesterday Thomas was captured at Eleventh and Green. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A burglar last night attempted to enter the residence of James Hagen, at Rising Sun, by prying off the cellar doors. A policeman observed his actions, allowed him to open and enter the cellar, and then arrested him. Alderman Good held the would-be robber in $500 bail.

A THANKLESS CHILD.—Charles Lindhower, aged eighteen years, who resides at No. 830 Knox street, yesterday whipped his mother, and was going to finish her up with a butcher-knife. Her screams attracted the attention of a couple of officers, who entered and arrested the dutiful son. He was taken before Alderman Massey, who committed him to prison.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Michael McGrath, aged 29 years, residing at No. 916 Hamilton street, whilst engaged in coupling cars at Tenth and Green streets this morning at 7 o'clock, was caught between two of them and suffered severe injuries to one of his thighs.

DOGGISH.—Peter Maguire and John B. Gilson were this morning arrested at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, for interfering with the dog detectives. They were taken before Alderman Massey and held in $600 bail each to answer.

TILL-TAPPING.—William Edwards yesterday afternoon was detected in stealing from the cash drawer of a beer saloon at Ninth and South streets. Edwards was arrested and taken before Alderman Collins, who sent him to prison.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICIAL.—City Treasurer Marcer on Friday last visited Harrisburg and paid in advance the State taxes, thus obviating any difficulty in that quarter, and saving the city a considerable amount of money.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Curley, a workman in the employ of Mr. Armstrong, while digging in a culvert this morning, in Ellsworth street, west of Gray's Ferry road, was struck in the head by an iron bucket and instantly killed.

HAND CRUSHED.—About 12·40 this afternoon Charles Antin had his hand badly crushed whilst coupling cars at the Reading Railroad Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PETTY LARCENY.—William Murray was yesterday sent to prison by Alderman Neall for the theft of a piece of rope from pier No. 1, Port Richmond.

BATHERS.—Twelve young men were arrested yesterday for bathing in the Schuylkill. They were all fined.

CANINE.—During the week the dog detectives captured 119 unmuzzled curs. Of this number, 15 were redeemed.

MAD DOG.—A policeman shot a mad dog yesterday afternoon at Sixteenth and Cesnut streets.

SUNSTROKE.—A workman was overcome by the heat this morning at Front and Vine streets.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

No Clue to the Assassin Obtained—The Murder Still a Mystery—The Police Hard at Work in the Case.

The mystery of the terrible murder of Benjamin Nathan seems as if it will never be cleared away. Despite the persistent efforts of the shrewdest detectives in the Police Department, the murderer is still undiscovered, and no clue, even the minutest, seems to indicate that there is any immediate probability of the fiend being captured. The ghastly work was so completely done, the after tracks of the murderer were so cleanly covered, that even Superintendent Jourdan, with all his great experience in criminal matters, can, up to the present, see no loophole of discovery. The detectives at work on the case are similarly situated; and, to use a plain expression, all the officers of the law are groping in the dark. The total absence of any fact to work on constitutes the almost unsurmountable difficulty in the case. The murderer, on completing his work, left behind him in the house of his victim nothing but a common iron "dog," and carried away a gold watch chain and seal with diamond studs, all of which he may in twenty minutes render unrecognizable by any one. In this lies the difficulty.

ARREST OF TWO MEN.

The vigilance of the police is unabated, and every thief is closely watched and followed by the shadows of the Police Department. As an illustration, Superintendent Jourdan telegraphed to all the police captains to keep a sharp look-out for all persons whose clothes might be stained with blood. Thomas Costelloe, keeper of a liquor place at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-fourth street, was found in the street bloody, and was arrested. He had been at a picnic, and was fighting. The son of an uptown alderman got drunk, rolled himself through the muddy street, and then quietly sat down on the curb-stone. A policeman passing by mistook the brown mud on the man's coat for blood and arrested him. Both were released from custody when the true facts in reference to them were ascertained.

FALLACIES EXPOSED.

Among the many fallacies which the imaginative minds of sensational writers have heralded forth to the public, the statement that the walls and ceiling of the room were stained with blood is about the worst, and the most unfounded. With the exception of a few drops of blood on the jambs of the door between the library and the room in which Mr. Nathan slept, and the large pool of blood on the floor of the room around the body, no blood could be seen, and there were no prints of bloody hands on the walls. The physician says that this great quantity of blood proceeded from the severing of the great artery on the temple of Mr. Nathan, and that, ten chances to one the murdered man then fell, and the murderer was not stained with blood at all. A more startling fact is now apparent, or is said to be, namely, that all the wounds on the head of the murdered man do not appear to be inflicted by the "dog" alone, one wound in especial, that which nearly divides the ear, being far wider than the chisel edge of the dog. It is thought, as the investigation proceeds, that more than one man may have been in the room at the time of the murder.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

A COWHIDING AFFAIR.

An Insult to a Lady Avenged by Her Brothers—A Gentleman's Arm Broken.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday last tells the following story:—

There is always something interesting in an insult to a lady being followed by a swift punishment, and such a case occurred yesterday morning, the facts of which are briefly as follows:—A day or so ago a young lady of high social standing, beautiful and modest, and refined in bearing, was riding in a street car. Her personal charms attracted the attention of a young medical practitioner who was in the same vehicle, and he became impatiently anxious to form her acquaintance. There was nothing very wrong in all this; but the disciple of Æsculapius permitted his ardor to outstrip his discretion.

Just before the young lady left the car he threw his card into her lap with a few lines written thereon, requesting her to permit a correspondence to be opened. The lady was naturally indignant at this impertinence, and on returning home reported the incident to her brothers, who determined to avenge the insult by condign chastisement. Yesterday morning the two brothers started out on their chivalric expedition, one of them being armed with a cowhide and the other having a revolver in his pocket, which, however, it was not his intention to use except in an emergency. They arrived at the Doctor's office, and found that gentleman there sitting in company with a stalwart friend.

"Are you Dr. ——?" inquired one of the brothers, addressing the physician.

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"Then, sir, I am come to thrash you for insulting my sister the other day."

And immediately the doctor felt the sharp blows of a cowhide descending fast and thick upon his shoulders. This demonstration, as may be supposed, raised a row. The doctor struggled with his antagonist, while his friend sprung to his feet and pitched in to rescue him. The disengaged brother drew a revolver and told him to stay where he was or a bullet would stop his advance. At this juncture the young lady's father, who, suspecting the nature of his sons' excursion, had followed them, appeared upon the scene. Seeing a big man apparently about to rush upon one of the boys, he seized a chair and struck the doctor's friend a violent blow, breaking the right arm. This serious piece of business brought the hostilities to a close, and the wounded man was attended to. The police were called to arrest the young men and their father, but the doctor refused to prosecute and the prisoners were discharged. It is further stated that the medical man admitted he had done wrong in endeavoring to gain the lady's acquaintance by improper means, and otherwise made the *amende honorable*. His friend, however, who suffered so serious an injury by reason of the difficulty was not disposed to let the matter end so quietly, and insisted upon swearing out a warrant for the arrest of the parties.

REV. J. B. CLARK, D. D.

The Latest Reports Affecting his Moral Character—What they Were and How They Were Investigated—Official Report of the Presbytery.

We find in the *United Presbyterian*, the following official report, (furnished "by the express direction of the Presbytery,") of the adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny, held in New Brighton, on the 5th instant.

The special object of this meeting was to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate certain rumors respecting Rev. John B. Clark, D. D.

The rumors respecting which the committee was required to make investigation were as follows, viz:—

First. That Dr. Clark had maintained an unlawful intimacy with Miss Lillie Hawkes, of Allegheny City, during the lifetime of his wife.

Second. That Dr. Clark was guilty of falsehood and virtual perjury.

Third. That Dr. Clark was guilty of Sabbath breaking in writing letters to and visiting Miss Hawkes on the Sabbath day.

Fourth. That Dr. Clark was guilty of duplicity, in being engaged to be married to two ladies at the same time.

With regard to the first point the committee find from the evidence that there was no more communication between them than ordinarily exists between a pastor and his members.

On the second point we report that we find no evidence.

On the third we find that Dr. Clark wrote letters to and visited Miss Hawkes on the Sabbath. We recommend the adoption of the following:—

Whereas, The conduct of Dr. Clark in so doing is inconsistent with the proper observance of the Sabbath,

Resolved, That Presbytery hereby express their decided disapproval of his conduct in this respect.

On the fourth point we report that, in the judgment of the committee, there is, from the evidence, ground of action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. WITHERSPOON,
JOS. H. TIMMONS,
WILLIAM G. REED,
} Committee.

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THIRD EDITION

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE WEST

Steamboat Burned and Sunk.

Twenty-six Lives Lost.

Numbers of Others Injured.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Expected Opening of Hostilities

English Occupation of Belgium.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster—A Mississippi Steamer Explodes her Boilers and Takes Fire—Twenty-six Persons Burned or Drowned, and Many Others Injured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—A terrible disaster occurred at Pacific Place, 30 miles above here, at 12 o'clock last night. The stern-wheel steamboat Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of the crew and passengers. The boat then took fire.

Mr. Singleton, the second clerk, states that just as the watch was called an explosion took place, and in a moment the boat was wrapped in flames. Nothing was left for the survivors but to plunge into the water and swim thirty yards to the nearest shore.

Owing to the darkness of the night it was impossible to render any assistance to the wounded.

As the books are lost and the principal officers are among the missing, it is impossible to obtain a full list of the lost. The following, however, are known to be lost:—Captain A. N. Jordan, of Cincinnati; Thaddeus Worthing, first clerk, of Newport, Ky.; Ash Taylor, second mate, of Long Reach, Ohio; W. Bailey, second steward, of Cincinnati; Boyd Smith (colored), berthmaker, of New Richmond, O.; Alf. Carnes, second cook, of Pittsburg; colored chambermaid, name unknown. Charlie Jordan, steersman, son of the captain, died soon after being rescued.

Fatally injured—Ed. Long, book-keeper, of Cincinnati; Dick Cage (colored), cook, of New Richmond; colored porter, name unknown; George Williams (colored), deck hand, of St. Louis.

Severely wounded—A. R. Singleton, second clerk, Newport, Ky., scalded in the body and limbs; James Corcoran, mate; Richard Nichols, Eph. Marshall, colored, deck hands, of Cincinnati, slightly scalded; N. S. Haynes, T. M. Gill, deck hands, Louisville; Ed. Patterson, pilot, Newport, Ky.

Saved—J. M. Ashford, engineer, Newport; Wash. Meredith, second engineer, Pittsburg; Henry Shelby, colored, pantryman, Detroit; George Sanderlin, colored, texas tender, Cincinnati; John Clay, steersman, Cincinati; Joseph Legley, Cincinati, John Parker, New Orleans; Benj. West, colored, New Albany; Charles Smith, colored, Louisville. The three latter are deck hands, and the following deck passengers:—John Plymasser, John Papel, Cincinnati; Henriettie Meyer, New Orleans, and a German and his wife and child, names unknown.

Two hours after the explosion the steamer City of Cairo hove in sight and went to the relief of the sufferers. All who were rescued were taken on board and brought here. As soon as the news of the disaster was received the citizens hurried to the wharf, and everything possible was done for the wounded, who, by order of Mayor Johnson, were taken in ambulances to the City Hospital, every attention being shown them there.

The saved lost all their clothing and baggage, but were partially supplied by the officers, crew, and passengers of the City of Cairo, of whose conduct they speak in the warmest terms.

The Cairo was bound to St. Louis, but turned back after using every effort to recover the bodies of the lost. The Spray floated down two miles, and lodged on a bar, where she and the barge burned to the water's edge. She was seven years old, and belonged to Captain S. Patterson, of Newport, who had stopped off for the trip, leaving Captain Jordan in charge.

The boat had on board nearly three hundred crates of queensware. There were three adults and one child in the cabin and seven deck passengers, besides nineteen deck hands, roustabouts. It is believed by Mr. Singleton that twenty-six lives were lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

French Passports Required.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following was received here this morning by cable:—"To Secretary Fish, Washington—The French Government now require passports for all persons entering or leaving France. WASHBURNE, Paris."

Army Orders.

Captain Geo. F. Corse, 45th Infantry, of Pennsylvania, unassigned, has been by direction of the President ordered to be placed on the list to be retired under the provisions of the recently passed bill. This is in consequence of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

Lieutenant-Colonel McIntosh, unassigned, incapacitated for active service owing to the amputation of a leg, resulting from a gunshot wound received at Winchester, has been placed upon the list of retired officers. He is retired with the full rank of brigadier-general.

Captain Van Antwerp is assigned to the Schuylkill arsenal, Pennsylvania, and ordered to Philadelphia to relieve Captain Gill, the latter to proceed to Fort Union, New Mexico.

Captain Allgood, on the breaking up of the Quartermaster's Depot at Fortress Monroe, will proceed to Baltimore and take charge of the station there as military storekeeper and acting assistant quartermaster.

Captain Rodgers is relieved from duty in the Military Division of Missouri, and assigned to the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Captain Sawyer is ordered to San Antonio.

Captain Barrett is assigned to the Military Division of the Pacific.

The Congressional Scandal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

It is reported that agents of the Pension Office have evidence seriously implicating Representative Butler, of Tennessee, in frauds on pensioners and presentation of forged papers at the Pension Office on which to draw money. Butler will probably be arrested and tried by the United States Court in Tennessee.

A member elect from Georgia is also implicated in similar transactions.

FROM EUROPE.

Travel in France.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the government has decided that during the war no person of whatever nationality will be permitted to enter or leave France without a passport. This, however, is not applicable to subjects of those States actually at war with France. They can only travel in the interior with special permission of the Minister of the Interior.

Outrages on French Citizens.

The *Journal Officiel* also says that French citizens had been expelled from Baden and subjected to outrageous treatment. They were conducted to the frontiers in chains, and made to pay for places wherein they were locked up to escape the violence of the people.

The English Occupancy of Belgium.

La Liberte opposes the suggested occupancy of Belgium by Great Britain, claiming that it would disquiet Belgium, wound France, and bring Russia and Austria instantly into war. The Belgian army of observation occupies a line between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Rome and the French.

ROME, Aug. 1.—His Holiness yesterday received General Dumont, commandant of the French army. Another detachment of the French army left Civita Vecchia for Marseilles on Sunday.

The Duke of Cadore,

who is now in Stockholm, on a mission from the French Government, will go to Copenhagen on similar business.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The report that the British troops now occupy Antwerp is not true.

The Delay in the Opening of Hostilities.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The hesitation about the opening of hostilities, and the delay in the Imperial declaration of war, is here ascribed to the consciousness on the part of Napoleon that the war would be long and painful, owing to the superiority of the needle-gun over the Chassepot, as has already been demonstrated in the encounters between skirmishers.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Funeral of Mr. Nathan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Mr. Nathan's funeral was largely attended this morning, mostly by his associates of the Stock Exchange.

Fatal Stabbing Affair.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—James Singleton was stabbed in a fight at a baker shop on East Fourteenth street this morning and died instantly. Several arrests were made.

The Nathan Tragedy.

There are no new developments in the Nathan tragedy.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Cotton firm but quiet; uplands, 20c.; Orleans, 20½c.; sales 400 bales. Flour steady; sales 7500 barrels State at $5·40@6·85; Ohio at $6·25@7·40; Western at $5·40@7·30; Southern at $6·30@9·50. Wheat firmer but quiet; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·25. Corn dull and lower; sales 26,000 bushels at 95@99c. Oats heavy; sales 14,000 bushels State at 64@66c.; Western at 55@56c. Beef unchanged. Pork unchanged. Lard heavy; steam, 16@17½c.; kettle, 17½@17¾c. Whisky dull at $1·02.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Cotton very quiet and unchanged. Flour firm and active. Wheat advanced 5c. in prime; s